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VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1875. NO 197.

FIRST EDITION.

TILTON-BEECHER.

Mr. Partridge Cross-Examined--A Trance Medium Testifies to Tilton's Intimacy with Woodhull--Benj. F. Tracy Called.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed to-day in the presence of a slightly increased number of auditors, and the cross-examination of Mr. Partridge was continued by Mr. Beach, as follows: The check for $7,000 was signed by Henry C. Bowen, and Woodruff & Robinson were indorsers, but it was not indorsed when handed to me. I do not recollect that the yellow paper and check were annexed when they came to me; I can't tell if I separated them. I received the check April 5, 1875, but I could not tell if I deposited it the same day without reference to the book. The yellow paper I had in my pocket, to the best of my recollection, about two years. I cannot tell how long it remained in the back part of the drawer, possibly longer than a week. When I took the paper from the drawer I folded it up and put it in my pocketbook.

The witness was here shown a pocketbook, but could not tell how many times he folded the paper to place it in his pocketbook. Finally, under persistent inquiries, he admitted that it was folded three times.

Witness continued: I have no recollection of showing this to any person until after the statement made last summer; I showed it to my wife and children, to a gentleman named Clark, in Northampton, and to Albert Woodruff, formerly a member of the firm, about ten days or a fortnight ago. When this check was handed to me, all I knew of the difficulties between Tilton and Bowen was that Tilton had some papers which he three times refused to publish if Bowen did not settle with him; this I was told by other persons, however. I did not tell any member of the firm that I had the paper in my possession; I had the right to infer, however, that when this paper came into my possession I had a right to take care of it, and I did so. At that time I looked at it in the light of a curiosity. The word "spoils," in the paper, attracted my attention; I thought it referred to a check. I told Jeremiah Robinson that such a paper existed, but did not show it to him. I conversed with my family since I was on the stand, also with Dr. Bacon in regard to it. I spoke to Mr. Hill of the counsel once, and also to Mr. Shearman before I came on the stand. I only recollect that Mr. Moulton spoke to me once as to the spiritualistic meeting more numerous than the Congregationalistic; I do not think Franklin Woodruff was present at the conversation in the office when I said I thought Tilton had done a foolish thing in writing Woodhull's biography; I also said that I did not think the Spiritualists as a body were numerous enough to justify Tilton in seeking to obtain the leadership. Mr. Moulton said the Spiritualists were more numerous than the Congregationalists. The first time I repeated this conversation was since the statements appeared last summer. I think I repeated it to Mr. Clark, of Northampton, and Albert Woodruff; I repeated it to Capt. Noyes before I told counsel here.

To Mr. Evarts—I was educated for the law at Amherst College. Mr. Albert Woodruff retired in 1856, and is a relative of Francis Woodruff. Before this conversation with Moulton I had a talk with Woodruff about the comparative numbers of Spiritualists and Congregationalists in the country.

Mr. Evarts was going on to prove by witness what the conversation was between him and Mr. Woodruff, but Mr. Beach objected, and it was ruled out.

The defense then called Edward J. Wright, and as he took the stand a member of the Plymouth group fell in a faint. A physician, who was present, at the request of Judge Neilson, took charge of the gentleman.

Mr. Evarts then read a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Dows dated September 18, 1871, asking him and his wife to call on Mrs. Tilton's "friend Mrs. Woodhull," and let him know what they thought of it. This letter was placed in evidence.

Mr. Wright, who is cashier in A. T. Stewart's store, then testified to overhearing a conversation in a railroad car in November, 1872, between Tilton and another man, in which the former said, referring to the Woodhull publication, that he did not care about the publication for himself, but he feared for his wife, who was in delicate health. On cross-examination the witness said he did not know how the defense became acquainted with his information.

Elizabeth La Pierre Palmer was the next witness. She testified that she was a landscape artist, and had obtained a divorce from her former husband, Herbert Daniel Hart. She became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull in May, 1870, through the labor reform movement. She occupied a position in her office in the spring of 1871, when I became acquainted with Mr. Tilton. I called at Tilton's office with Mrs. Woodhull and he came over to Mrs. Woodhull's office. There was a conversation about the *Golden Age* and the paper conducted by Mrs. Woodhull being run in the interest of the Spiritualist movement. The *Golden Age*, I do was said, was to be a radical paper, and Tilton backed me to be an agent for it. I declined. During the spring and summer of 1871 I often saw Tilton at Mrs. Woodhull's office taking lunch. I saw him often at the office and knew he was in Mrs. Woodhull's bedroom about four times, because two persons, with Mrs. Woodhull, and was about leaving the house and bidding them good-bye in the manner one always affectionate toward her, calling each other "Victie" and "Theodore." I saw them kiss each other once; often saw them sit with their arms around each other, and they often talked of becoming heads of the Spiritualists of the country. Mrs. Woodhull read the card of May 22, 1871, to me, and once before this I had conversation between Mrs. Woodhull and Tilton about the scandal against Beecher, and Tilton said his wife was as pure as snow, to which Mrs. Woodhull replied that it was not in the nature of things for a man and woman to be thrown together as Beecher and Mrs. Tilton were and not have something take place between them. Early in 1872, before the publication of the Woodhull scandal, I heard her read proofs of the scandal to Tilton, and she gave them to me to read. I saw it was the same as was afterwards published; it was then spoken of as the Beecher-Tilton scandal. I said that if she published anything relating to the lives of persons she would only get herself in trouble and that it would be her death blow: I also told her that if she published this story I must have anything more to do with her.

After recess, Mrs. Palmer testified on cross-examination as follows: My present husband belongs to the magnetic school of medicine; I did not participate in the practice of the treatment of his patients; I acted as a medium in the discovery of the diseases of his patients; I profess to be a Spiritual medium and was called upon at times to make clairvoyant examinations of his patients. I was married to Dr. Palmer in 1874, and examined his patients for compensation before I was married to him. I was paid for the services I rendered to Dr. Palmer, and this was understood by the patients. I can not tell if I was in a state of trance when I made these examinations, but I was in a state of personal unconsciousness; I was not cognizant of saying or doing anything while I was in this state, or after. On other occasions I have acted as a medium, and not continued altogether in the practice of medicine. When I am in my normal condition I can see things not visible to other people; I can see all the acts committed by persons throughout their lives myself written on their souls, so that I am able to read the pages of a book. I have seen spirits floating around me while you were questioning me, but whether they are good or evil I cannot tell. I was married to my present husband a few days after my divorce from my former husband. I believe in the sanctity of the marriage relation and have no sympathy with free-love doctrines. I obtained my divorce in this city, on the ground of adultery. I believe that if married people could not live happily the Legislature should be petitioned to put unhappy marriages aside and not cause people to become criminals. In January, 1871, I became acquainted with Tilton, at his office, when I went with Mrs. Woodhull. I was told it was his office; my impression is that she told me so. I do not remember where this office was, but you went up a flight—a long narrow flight of stairs, where there were two rooms. I went there a second time and met Moulton there then. I could not say if the office resembled an editorial sanctum, but there were papers strewn around and a marine picture hanging on the wall. Miss Claflin went to see Moulton there on some law business. Mrs. Woodhull's familiarity with Tilton ripened very rapidly after my acquaintance with him. These familiarities were neither concealed, nor were they carried on open. Colonel Blood was always in the office, and these familiarities were never manifested before him. Colonel Blood was in the bed room when I saw Tilton there. I was present in the month of February, 1871, at Mrs. Woodhull's office when a conversation took place between her and Tilton about the prospects of the *Golden Age*. It was fitting and trimming for stockings when Mrs. Woodhull and Mr. Tilton came in the office. The substance of the conversation language was that his paper should take the views of the Spiritualists and Mrs. Woodhull was to be at the head of the party; both papers were to be used in this manner, to be the organs of the new party. My impression is that they were continuing a conversation which they had begun some time before. It was to be a consolidation of the Woodhull and Spiritual parties, and Tilton and Mrs. Woodhull were to be the leaders. Each paper was to admire the tenets of the other. Mrs. Woodhull was talking very earnestly on one occasion about the scandal with some person long before the proofs were brought out, and Tilton came in. He said that this story of Beecher and his wife was not true.

Benjamin F. Tracy was the next witness. He testified: I was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practiced in this city nine years. I was United States District Attorney from 1866 until 1873. I have known Tilton for many years; closely when he was editor of the *Union*—and have attended Beecher's church since 1867, and have known him intimately from the publication of the Woodhull scandal. I was introduced to Moulton in November, 1871. I met Jeremiah P. Robinson in 1872, and met him again in 1873. I became acquainted with Frank in Woodruff in the fall of 1871. The acquaintance with Woodruff was a personal one in the beginning. One of the Woodhull publications came out on the 28th of October. I learned of it on the 29th or 30th. I first conversed with Woodruff on this subject on the 31st, some day's after the publication. I think I referred to the fact of not seeing any denial of the Woodhull scandal on the part of Tilton. This conversation was a general one and produced no appointment. It was some time after that that Woodruff came to me and asked me if I would consent to be consulted.

Mr. Beach here rose and stated that he would be unable to attend court to-morrow, and as the cross-examination, for various reasons, had been left to him of this witness, he thought it would be better to have his associate, Mr. Fullerton, present. Mr. Beach said he had to argue a case in New York to-morrow, and therefore would be unable to attend this trial. He suggested that as it was near four o'clock, the court should adjourn until to-morrow, when Mr. Fullerton would be present and attend the further direct examination of the witness.

The Judge coincided in Mr. Beach's suggestion, and the court adjourned.

Suit Against a St. Paul Bank.

ST. PAUL, April 26.—A suit has been brought by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau, at the instance of a special detective, against Walter Mann, Vice President of the Merchants' National bank, for obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duties, by absolutely refusing to allow the special agent to inspect the paid and canceled checks of the bank and boarding-house unstamped checks.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

England.

DEATH OF WINWOOD READE.

LONDON, April 26.—Winwood Reade, the well-known author of books of travel, is dead.

PROSPECTIVE COURTESIES TO AMERICANS.

LONDON, April 26.—The Lord Mayor of London will go to Dublin in state to attend the banquet which is to be given to the American rifle team, on its arrival. He will give a dinner at the Mansion House in London in honor of American riflemen, after the international contest.

Marine News.

LONDON, April 26.—Steamships Arragon and City of Richmond, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—Arrived—Steamer Baltic, from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 26, 5 P. M.—Consols 93⅝@94, United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 105½; do 1867, 108½; 10-40's, 103½; new 5's 102. New York central 91; Erie 27½@27⅝; preferred 37½. Tallow 42s 9d. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits 9½d.

PARIS, April 26.—Rentes 63 francs 97½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 26.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 98⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cotton easier; middling uplands 7⅝@7⅞; Orleans 8⅝d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 5,100 American. Flour—Extra State 25s. Wheat—No. 1 spring and No. 2 spring, new, 9s 6d@9s 10d. Corn 35s. Pork—New 77s. Refined petroleum 9½d; spirits 8d.

ANTWERP, April 26.—Refined petroleum 29 francs.

OMAHA.

Missouri River Still Rising—Commemoration of Odd Fellowship—Condition of Union Pacific Travel.

OMAHA, April 26.—The river still continues to rise here. It is now seventeen feet eight inches above low water mark. Everything on the bottoms on both sides of the river is surrounded or floating in water. No damage of consequence has happened to the approaches to the bridge. The river is reported falling above, a little. The steamer Mead got under the bridge and went up yesterday.

The Odd Fellows of this city, assisted by delegations from various parts of the State and Iowa, celebrated the fifty-sixth anniversary of the institution of the order in this country, by a full dress parade and banquet. An oration was delivered by Hon. J. L. Webster, of this city. The new hall belonging to the order in this place was also dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

The track of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, is flooded eight miles below this city. They are transferring passengers with but little delay. The Union Pacific Company have been obliged to run all their engines out of the round house. The tracks between the shops and the depot are covered with water. Two trams in this evening from the West, brought 400 delayed passengers, and trains to morrow, bringing 350, will clear that of delayed east-bound passengers. All west-bound passengers were sent west from here to-day. The officers expect the road will be cleared of delayed passengers by Wednesday night. The break at Green river is not yet cleared, but a large force of men are at work and expect that the entire length of the line will be in good running order by Wednesday.

General George Crook arrived here from Arizona this evening.

NEW ORLEANS.

Search for Bodies of Victims of the Late Disaster—Death of a Prominent Lawyer—Louisiana Levee Company et al. Against Thomas A. Scott and H. S. McComb.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—No bodies of victims of the steamboat disaster have been recovered, though efforts are being made by firing cannons.

The United States Steamboat Inspectors are investigating the conduct of the tugs during the steamboat conflagration of Friday last.

The civil courts adjourned to-day, out of respect to Fergus Fuselier, a prominent member of the bar, who fell dead this morning of apoplexy.

The Louisiana Levee Company et al., have brought a suit against Thomas A. Scott and H. S. McComb for $282,000, for violation of contract. It is charged that Scott and McComb agreed to furnish the capital necessary to enable the company at a cost not to exceed the contract with the State, and failed to do so.

CHICAGO.

Injunction Against Counting the Votes of Friday's Election.

CHICAGO, April 26.—On the application of members of the Citizens' Association, Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, today issued a writ of injunction restraining the City Clerk and Common Council for the time being from counting the votes cast at Friday's election on the question of reorganizing the city government of Chicago under the General Incorporation act of 1872, or in any way proceeding under that act. The ground upon which the injunction was asked, was that the election was illegal in method and fraudulent in the voting.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Sale of the Indiana and Illinois Central.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—At the suit of the Union Trust Company of New York, the Indiana and Illinois Central Railroad was sold to-day by Hon. J. D. Howland, Commissioner. The road was bid in by Messrs Fahnestock and Mumford, representing the first mortgage bondholders, at fifty thousand dollars. The company will be reorganized and the road completed to Indianapolis as rapidly as possible.

Consolidation of Freight Lines.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.—The proposed consolidation of the Great Western Dispatch and the Erie and Pacific Dispatch freight lines, was formally effected today at a meeting of the railroad officials interested in the movement. The representatives present were George R. Blanchard, Second Vice President of the Erie road; S. Bebow, President of the Erie and Pacific Dispatch, of New York; G. C. Cochran, of Cincinnati, General Agent of the Atlantic and Great Western; F. A. Kingsbury, of Columbus, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis; M. J. Green, of Louisville, of the Great Western Dispatch; B. Russell, of Louisville, of the Erie and Pacific Dispatch; H. D. Purdy, General Manager of the Great Western Dispatch; E. S. Babcock, Jr., of the Erie and Pacific; Horace Scott, of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis; J. C. Joyce, of the Illinois and St. Louis; H. W. Hibbard, of the Vandalia; Wm. Duncan, of the Ohio and Mississippi; George Valiant, of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Lucian Hills, of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. These distinguished officers accepted an invitation to attend on 'Change to-day, from this city. A delegation of them proceeded to Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and other points to complete further arrangements affecting these lines.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Increasing cloudiness and light rain, with slight changes in temperature, easterly to southerly winds and falling barometer.

Base ball—At New Haven, Atlantics 3, New Haven 2. At Washington, Bostons 8, Washingtons 2.

A dispatch from Toronto says: The ice left South bay this afternoon, and navigation is now fully opened.

The Roman Catholic bishops of Great Britain have sent letters of sympathy to the bishops of Germany and Switzerland. The letters to the Swiss bishops are especially severe in condemnation of the Old Catholic movement.

For the past two weeks the Mississippi river has risen at Dubuque from seven to nine inches daily, and is still rising rapidly. The railroads are, however, running their trains as usual, through they are on the very brink of the river.

The coroner of Columbus held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man found on the Alum Creek Road bridge, near that city. The jury decided that the man had been accidentally killed by being struck by a locomotive while attempting to cross the bridge.

The ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers of Little Rock have issued a joint call for the decoration of the graves of all soldiers who fell in the late war. Among the ex-Federal soldiers, are Senator Powell Clayton, United States Marshal Torrens and United States Collector John Brooker.

Yale Alumni Meeting.

The members of the Yale Alumni Association are requested to meet in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Penn avenue and Sixth street, this (Tuesday) morning, at 11½ o'clock, to take action upon the death of our fellow alumnus, the Rev. Wm. F. Preston, D.D.

F. A. NOBLE, President.

White River

NOW ARRIVING in bags and barrels.

ABOUT PATENTS.

Notes from the Patent Office—No. 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1875.

[The writer claims an exclusive right to these articles, but does not object to their being copied, provided credit is given to the author.]

CHANGES IN THE PATENT LAW.

Several bills were introduced into Congress at its last session for the purpose of making some changes in the existing patent law, but they all failed to become laws. Among them, and perhaps the most important of these bills, so far as the public weal is concerned, was that introduced by Hon. John B. Storm, of Pennsylvania, H. R. No. 4,527. This bill was designed to prevent persons formerly employed in the Patent Office from practicing before the Patent Office in patent cases pending there during their term of office, and also to prevent such persons from practicing before the Patent Office for a certain time after they cease to have any official connection with the Government. A similar law regarding claims was passed some years ago, consequent upon the discovery that the First Assistant Postmaster General resigned his office to prosecute the Cherpenning fraud with Hon. Jeremiah Black and some other attorneys. It is well known that a certain Assistant Secretary of the Treasury also resigned his office a few years ago and lugged out his armful of cotton claims on which he has since got rich. It was thought that the law would cover patent attorneys practicing before the Patent Office, but it seems that it does not do so. Touching the need of some such law which will apply to the Patent Office as well as to the other departments of the Government, more will be said hereafter when the evils of the present practice can be shown more at length. The more glaring indecencies (to use no stronger word) in this matter tend to cluster around the heads and higher officers of the Patent Office. This is a matter in which the public are very much interested, as the usefulness of the Patent Office will in a great measure be destroyed, if the present demoralizing practice is not promptly arrested. At an early day we shall give this subject a complete airing.

REJECTED CASES.

Up to within a very few months a patent application has been refused if the features of the invention have been able to be found among the large number of rejected drawings in the Patent Office. They are kept in the secret archives of the Patent Office. Why this has been the past practice of the Patent Office, "no fellow can find out." During the past year the Supreme Court of the United States and several of the circuit courts have decided that this practice was wrong and unlawful. Some months ago the Board of Appeals of the Patent Office took notice of this fact, and gave a very elaborate opinion in a case involving this question, in which interesting history of the legislation concerning the Board of Appeals was given. It seems that Congress designed, by the act of 1870, that the Board of Appeals should not be subordinate to the Commissioner of Patents, but co-ordinate with him. This question will be referred to again.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

It seems that our Patent Office has supported itself during the past year and paid into the United States Treasury the sum of eight hundred and sixty-five thousand one hundred and thirteen dollars and ninety-seven cents, after paying all the expenses of the Patent Office. All this money comes from the pockets of the inventors and other citizens of the United States interested in patents. During the year applications for 21,602 patents were filed, and there were issued 13,599 patents; 526 patents were issued to foreigners and the balance to citizens of this country. It is curious and instructive to note those States and Territories where the inventive talent most abounds. The ten States and Territories (including the District of Columbia) to whose citizens most patents were issued in proportion to the population, stand in the following order: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Colorado Territory, California, Pennsylvania and Wyoming Territory. At the other end of the list appear Alabama and North Carolina.

The Commissioner drops a few tears of regret that competent and efficient men cannot longer be retained in the office. His attention is most respectfully called to Mr. Storm's Bill introduced into the last Congress and elsewhere referred to. If that bill ever should substantially become a law, there would be no cause for such complaints about the Patent Office. There are several other topics in this report which will be further discussed from time to time.

HON. R. L. B. CLARKE.

It is generally believed that a certain ex-Commissioner of Patents did a very mean and dishonorable thing by secretly misrepresenting Hon. R. L. B. Clarke, of the Board of Appeals, to the President as incompetent and unfit for his position. Under this misrepresentation of Judge Clarke the President sent the name of no other to the Senate to supplant him in the board. Before either the new appointee or Mr. Clarke had hardly heard of this action the name influence was brought to bear for a confirmation of the new appointee. Of course such precipitate action could not have occurred had the fight been made open and above board. It was done late on the closing of the last session of Congress. As soon, however, as the Senate heard of the actual state of the facts this action was quickly reconsidered, and Judge Clarke was left in his old position, where his independence and incorruptible adherence to the right has always been the way of certain corrupt attorneys. There was great joy among the respectable attorneys and Patent Office officials when the result was known.

For eight years past the number of patent applications has been between twenty and twenty-one thousand. During this time a uniform ratio of one-third have been finally rejected, and two-thirds gone to patent.

During the next fiscal year (before July 1, 1876) all the drawings of all the patents in the Patent Office will be photo-lithographed, and can then be purchased for twenty-five cents each, or at the rate of twenty for two dollars.

About an average of 250 patents are issued every week from the Patent Office. There are over 100 examiners in the office, of whom twenty-one are primary or principal examiners. The latter class generally do all the work. The report for that year shows considerable alarm at what was then considered the great increase of work over that of the previous year.

There are 150,000 models now in the Model Room of the Patent Office. Although this is a large hall, extending all around the huge building, it has only the means of ventilating it, and it contains worse air than the smallest room in the building.

J. McC. PERKINS.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Memorial Day at Augusta, Georgia—Decoration of all Soldiers' Graves—Fraternal Speech of General Evans.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 26.—Memorial Day was observed here with unusually imposing ceremonies. The cornerstone of a Confederate monument was laid. In his speech, General Evans said: "Let us do nothing to keep alive the passions of the war. To such its lessons is prudence, to preach its teachings is wisdom; but to stir up the old animosities is madness. The voice of this monument will not be for war, but for peace. It will say to us: 'The Confederacy has expired; its great life-work—the purification in the blood that flowed from the hearts of its sons.' We have buried it; we do not intend to exhume its remains. We are utterly defeated and we dismiss our resentments. Sadly we parted with our dear old cross of stars, which we followed through many storms of shot and shell, but we take, with the true hand of Southern honor, the staff that holds the flag of stars and stripes. I respond with truest feeling to-day to the fraternal words of General Bartlet, spoken at the centennial of the first battle of the old Revolution."

Afterward the Ladies' Memorial Association decorated with flowers the graves of Confederate and Federal dead in the Augusta cemetery.

Rebellion in Bolivia.

PANAMA, April 16.—Advices from Bolivia state that on the 19th of March last, President Frias left La Paz for Orwro, taking with him one half of battalion No. 1, of the line, the other half remaining in Viacha. The rebel citizens of La Paz, when they thought the President far enough away, broke out in revolution. The Council of Ministers and a small force of young men of good families, armed themselves up in the Government palace, determined to resist any armed attack by the people. A terrible and unyielding struggle took place. The people on their part tried to set fire to the palace. Women even took part, in Communist-like ferocity, and threw burning sheets dipped in kerosene oil to the roofs. While this was going on, a messenger set off for Viacha and informed the commander of the half battalion that was there, of what was taking place in La Paz. Senor Juan Granier, the chief in question, at once put his force in motion and pressed his men over six leagues at quick march, and arrived at La Paz just as the young men who defended the Government house were about to surrender. He ta once made a charge against the rebel crowd and defeated it with a loss of fifty-eight killed and a great number wounded.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL CABINET MEETING.

Consideration of a Successor to Judge Williams.

The Border Raids also Discussed.

Prompt Measures to be Taken to Suppress the Outrages.

APPROACHING TRIAL OF EX-MARSHAL HINES.

Sam Bard Temporarily Withdraws from Public Life.

Latest Postal Intelligence of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1875.

Special Cabinet Meeting.

The President called a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day, Secretaries Fish, Belknap and Robeson and Postmaster General Jewell being present. Secretary Delano was engaged in an important hearing in his Department, so that his absence has no significance. The Attorney General was also otherwise engaged, and Secretary Bristow was out of the city. The meeting, it is learned, had in part reference to the selection of a successor to Mr. Williams, and several names, it is understood, were considered in that connection, but at the time of adjournment the President had not fully determined to whom the appointment should be given. A number of persons have been mentioned, each as the probable future legal adviser to the President; but as the latter has not selected the person, all mention of names at present is idle speculation. It is possible that the selection will be made at the regular Cabinet meeting to-morrow, when the office will be formally tendered.

The Border Raids.

The renewed depredations of Mexicans on the borders was also considered. The Postmaster General to-day received a dispatch confirming the attack on the postoffice at Carrizo, which was laid before the Cabinet. The frequency of these marauding incursions has at length attracted the attention of the Government. It is now proposed to take active measures, not only to suppress these outrages, but to summarily punish the offenders. The Mexican Government will also be reminded of these breaches of the peace on the border.

The Case of Hines.

charged with frauding postal contracts, as soon as acted upon by the grand jury will be prosecuted at once. Hines has a number of influential friends in this city, and there are some doubts in the minds of the law officers of the Postoffice Department whether it would be a judicious move to have the trial take place here. There is no doubt of having the case tried in Baltimore, which, it appears, can be done under a special provision of the law. The principle witness is Kittle, who turned State's evidence. Hines' friends will attempt to show that Kittle is unworthy of belief under oath. The Department, however, is sanguine of success, and there were issued 13,599 patents; 526 patents were issued to foreigners and the balance to citizens of this country. It is curious and instructive to note those States and Territories where the inventive talent most abounds. The ten States and Territories (including the District of Columbia) to whose citizens most patents were issued in proportion to the population, stand in the following order: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Colorado Territory, California, Pennsylvania and Wyoming Territory. At the other end of the list appear Alabama and North Carolina.

The Commissioner drops a few tears of regret that competent and efficient men cannot longer be retained in the office. His attention is most respectfully called to Mr. Storm's Bill introduced into the last Congress and elsewhere referred to. If that bill ever should substantially become a law, there would be no cause for such complaints about the Patent Office. There are several other topics in this report which will be further discussed from time to time.

HON. R. L. B. CLARKE.

It is generally believed that a certain ex-Commissioner of Patents did a very mean and dishonorable thing by secretly misrepresenting Hon. R. L. B. Clarke, of the Board of Appeals, to the President as incompetent and unfit for his position. Under this misrepresentation of Judge Clarke the President sent the name of no other to the Senate to supplant him in the board. Before either the new appointee or Mr. Clarke had hardly heard of this action the name influence was brought to bear for a confirmation of the new appointee. Of course such precipitate action could not have occurred had the fight been made open and above board. It was done late on the closing of the last session of Congress. As soon, however, as the Senate heard of the actual state of the facts this action was quickly reconsidered, and Judge Clarke was left in his old position, where his independence and incorruptible adherence to the right has always been the way of certain corrupt attorneys. There was great joy among the respectable attorneys and Patent Office officials when the result was known.

For eight years past the number of patent applications has been between twenty and twenty-one thousand. During this time a uniform ratio of one-third have been finally rejected, and two-thirds gone to patent.

During the next fiscal year (before July 1, 1876) all the drawings of all the patents in the Patent Office will be photo-lithographed, and can then be purchased for twenty-five cents each, or at the rate of twenty for two dollars.

About an average of 250 patents are issued every week from the Patent Office. There are over 100 examiners in the office, of whom twenty-one are primary or principal examiners. The latter class generally do all the work. The report for that year shows considerable alarm at what was then considered the great increase of work over that of the previous year.

There are 150,000 models now in the Model Room of the Patent Office. Although this is a large hall, extending all around the huge building, it has only the means of ventilating it, and it contains worse air than the smallest room in the building.

J. McC. PERKINS.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Memorial Day at Augusta, Georgia—Decoration of all Soldiers' Graves—Fraternal Speech of General Evans.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 26.—Memorial Day was observed here with unusually imposing ceremonies. The cornerstone of a Confederate monument was laid. In his speech, General Evans said: "Let us do nothing to keep alive the passions of the war. To such its lessons is prudence, to preach its teachings is wisdom; but to stir up the old animosities is madness. The voice of this monument will not be for war, but for peace. It will say to us: 'The Confederacy has expired; its great life-work—the purification in the blood that flowed from the hearts of its sons.' We have buried it; we do not intend to exhume its remains. We are utterly defeated and we dismiss our resentments. Sadly we parted with our dear old cross of stars, which we followed through many storms of shot and shell, but we take, with the true hand of Southern honor, the staff that holds the flag of stars and stripes. I respond with truest feeling to-day to the fraternal words of General Bartlet, spoken at the centennial of the first battle of the old Revolution."

Afterward the Ladies' Memorial Association decorated with flowers the graves of Confederate and Federal dead in the Augusta cemetery.

Rebellion in Bolivia.

PANAMA, April 16.—Advices from Bolivia state that on the 19th of March last, President Frias left La Paz for Orwro, taking with him one half of battalion No. 1, of the line, the other half remaining in Viacha. The rebel citizens of La Paz, when they thought the President far enough away, broke out in revolution. The Council of Ministers and a small force of young men of good families, armed themselves up in the Government palace, determined to resist any armed attack by the people. A terrible and unyielding struggle took place. The people on their part tried to set fire to the palace. Women even took part, in Communist-like ferocity, and threw burning sheets dipped in kerosene oil to the roofs. While this was going on, a messenger set off for Viacha and informed the commander of the half battalion that was there, of what was taking place in La Paz. Senor Juan Granier, the chief in question, at once put his force in motion and pressed his men over six leagues at quick march, and arrived at La Paz just as the young men who defended the Government house were about to surrender. He ta once made a charge against the rebel crowd and defeated it with a loss of fifty-eight killed and a great number wounded.

LOUISVILLE.

May Meeting of the Jocky Club—Petition for a Re-hearing of Case of Thomas C. Jones—Death of Dr. John Bull.

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—The preparations for the first meeting over the Jocky Club course, which begins May 17th next, are completed and the meeting promises to be the most brilliant ever held in the West, the unprecedented number of two hundred and twenty-eight entries having already been made, and it being known that more than that number of horses will contest during the week. The value of the purses and stakes to be offered will aggregate about $19,000. The two great events of the week will be the Kentucky Derby, on the opening day, for which there are forty-two entries, and the Louisville cup, on the fourth day. Ballankeel, Vandalite, Excel, Big Fellow, Arizona and Elkhorn are among the entries. The track has been greatly improved, and is to-day one of the fastest in the country, and extraordinary time is confidently expected.

A special to the *Courier-Journal* says: Mr. C. Johnson, attorney for the Commonwealth, in the case against Thomas C. Jones, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, today filed a petition for a re-hearing of the case recently decided by that court against the State. Should the petition be granted, Governor Leslie will probably withdraw his proclamation ordering a new election for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Dr. John Bull, proprietor and maker of well-known patent medicines, by which he had amassed a large fortune, died suddenly at his residence in this city, of congestion of the brain.

FIRE RECORD.

Chicago—$30,000.

CHICAGO, April 26.—H. W. Pitts' Sons' agricultural implement manufactory, on Jefferson and Randolph streets, was nearly destroyed by a fire which broke out in the building at 6:30 this morning. The loss on the building is about $10,000; insured in the People's, Franklin, Hudson, Girard, and Fairfield for $5,250 each, and in other companies for $6,500 each. Reuben Ross, planmakers, in the same building, lose $5,000; insurance $1,000. M. R. Livingston, manufacturer of pictures, looking-glasses and furniture, loses about $12,000; insured for $7,000, principally in New Jersey companies. Hanson & Nelson, furniture dealers in the second floor, lose $2,000; insured. The total loss is about $30,000.

St. Louis—$100,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—A fire this afternoon in the Verandah Hall building, occupying the block on North Fourth street, between Chestnut and Washington avenue, burned the entire roof, gutted the Verandah, which embraced all the upper story and was occupied by the National Guard as an armory, nearly destroyed the stock of H. F. Gee & Co., gentlemen's furnishing goods, and damaged more or less all the occupants of the building. The principal losses are Nutter, Grant & Co., ladies' lace and trimming store, by water, $30,000; insured for $20,000. Gee & Co., by fire, by water and breakage, $15,000, by water and breakage; insured for $60,000. Woodruff Bros., tinsmiths, $10,000 by water; insurance $12,000. L. Paris, milliinery, $8,000 by water; insurance $10,000. Gee & Co., $12,000, by fire; insurance $15,000. Building, $13,000; insurances $60,000. Other smaller losses make an aggregate of $100,000. The insurance on the building is as follows: St. Louis Mutual Fire and Marine, $8,000; Mound City, St. Louis, $8,000; Home Mutual, St. Louis, $5,000; Germania, Cincinnati, $5,000; Old Dominion, Richmond, $5,000; Rhode Island Insurance Association, $10,000; Queen, Liverpool and London, $5,000; Commercial, Liverpool, $10,000; Commercial, St. Louis, $5,000; total, $60,000; also on rents, $25,000, in Liverpool, London and Globe. The insurance on other property is not known at present obtained, but the following offices are known to be losers: Germania, Freeport, Ill., $5,000; St. Paul, $5,000; German American, N. Y., $5,000; Continental, N. Y., $5,000; Commercial Union, Liverpool and London, $7,500; Kansas, Leavenworth, $5,000; Etna, Hartford, $5,000; Orient, $5,000; Niagara, N. Y., $5,000; Germania, N. Y., $3,500; Buffalo, German, Clay, Ky., and Jefferson Mutual, St. Louis, $2,000 each. The National Guard lose their uniforms, musical instruments, &c. The fire caught under the stairway leading to the hall in the rear of Gee & Co.'s, and is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1875.

SECRETARY DELANO

to-day freely says that he believes the recent newspaper charges affecting his official conduct are the result of an atrocious conspiracy to compel his retirement from the Cabinet. He has in receipt numerous letters from friends in various sections of the country advising him to abandon his purpose (formed, as he has stated, last fall) to resign about this time. Secretary Delano now has, in accordance with this advice and with his own judgment of his duty to himself and to the Republican party, postponed his resignation indefinitely.

POSTOFFICE CONTRACTS CANCELED.

The Postmaster General to-day issued an order canceling all awards of contracts heretofore made in favor of Jerome J. Hinds, Patrick Laughlin, John W. Delaney, Wm. Weiss and Wm. C. Iddings, these being the names contained in the popular scale fraudulently imposed upon the Department by the complicity of clerks at the last regular letting. The order directs contracts to be immediately awarded to the respective bidders whose proposals are next lowest in amount to the proposals thus rejected.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS' SUCCESSOR.

There was a consultation at the Executive mansion to-day

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 187[illegible].

UNITED States licenses must be paid before the close of the present month. Parties interested will do well to bear this fact in mind.

AFFAIRS are not running smoothly in Greece, and there is a possibility that the royal fat in that country may presently be in the fire.

THE United States Circuit Court of Wisconsin has just decided that maritime liens on vessels have a priority over the claims of mortagees.

A DEMOCRATIC paper calls on its party to "cut its coat according to its cloth." That is an invitation to cut it badly, for the cloth is the very poorest kind of shoddy imaginable.

THE news from the new syndicate is very favorable. They have ordered another instalment of bonds, and Treasury clerks left on Saturday night with eleven million dollars more.

ALL the Southern cities are rapidly beginning to take sanitary preventive measures against the yellow fever. What is Pittsburgh doing to protect itself against a possible visit of the scourge?

COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS believes that the decrease in internal revenue receipts is due to the fact that the amount of whisky withdrawn from bond has greatly diminished since the passage of the new law.

ALL the Democratic candidates for nomination to the Governorship of Kentucky parade their rebel military records as special evidences of their political fitness to preside over the affairs of that Commonwealth. Why?

IT IS thought at Washington that the recent visit of the Papal envoys to that city may have had some connection with the selection of a suitable location for the Holy See, and that if the Pope should ever leave Italy he will locate there.

NOWADAYS a man never knows what his intentions are until he learns them from the newspapers. Sunday's New York *World* informs Judge PIERREPONT, of that State, that he is about to accept the United States Attorney Generalship.

BY WAY of pushing her claims for the honor of entertaining the next National Democratic Convention, St. Louis is perpetrating a number of stupendous frauds in the way of light-weight meal and flour upon outside merchants and consumers.

ACCORDING to a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*, one of the most enticing spots "where the weary can find rest," is Harrisonburg, Virginia. This, because "it has escaped the curse of Northern carpet-baggers." Harrisonburg is the Eden where they invariably raise the rebel flag on WASHINGTON'S birthday, the Fourth of July, and other anniversaries and occasions of national interest.

JUDGE PEARSON, of Dauphin county, has decided that the tax upon anthracite coal, levied between the time of the adoption of the new Constitution and the passage of the act of April 24, 1874, is constitutional, and has ordered judgments in favor of the Commonwealth against the several companies contesting. The total amount involved is about $46,000. The companies contesting will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

IT IS stated that Mr. THORNE, an ex-Republican member of the North Carolina Legislature, who was recently expelled from that body by the Democrats on the pretext of having published an infidel pamphlet, will be returned by his constituency by an overwhelming majority. Mr. THORNE is a native of Pennsylvania, and a member in good standing of the Society of Progressive Friends. It was not his infidelity, but his religion, that troubled the Bourbon reactionists of the Tar-heel State.

ACCORDING to all accounts, the West to-day is in a healthier condition than ever before, and is now going ahead by natural processes and not by any speculating craze. From nearly every point of it come favorable accounts of the present country trade and of prospects of future prosperity. This is especially the case in Western Iowa and and the Missouri Valley generally. At Omaha the merchants say they have neveseen so much money in the hands of the farmers. More and better agricultural implements and machines are being sold this spring than ever before. At Kansas City, too, there has been all the spring an increase of orders from Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado for provisions, agricultural implements and seed grain. Altogether an unbroken increase of population, industry and wealth in the regions named.

THE Albany (N. Y.) *Journal* makes this serious impeachment of the political saintship of the "reform" Democratic Governor of New York:

"Governor Tilden, after pointing out in his special message the existence of the canal frauds, proceeds to say: 'In making these observations, I do not leave out of view those honest citizens who while employed upon the works have sought and obtained only a fair and just return for their labor, skill and capital.' But in framing laws we must guard against the influence of self-interest upon the minds of honest men.' Governor Tilden, as we know, states that this clause was put into the message *for the express purpose of covering the case of Senator Lord*. Governor Tilden had made the remark only in a private way to one or two persons, we should not presume to repeat it. We never violate confidence. But the remark has been freely and unreservedly made in such a way that it becomes essentially public, and any journalist is at liberty to refer to it as the Governor's own interpretation of a portion of his message and a fact of peculiar interest."

LORD and his son were mixed up with the canal frauds to a very extensive and damaging extent. But the father is a very powerful Democratic politician; and hence it is sought to shield him. This may be taken as a fair specimen of the honesty of Democratic "reform."

A CHAPTER of interesting information concerning the workings of the Court of Arbitration of the New York Chamber of Commerce, established last October under authority of the State Legislature, is given by the *Financial Chronicle* in its last issue. It appears that, during the seven months of its existence the court has heard and decided an average of about a case every day to the entire satisfaction of business men who have brought their differences before it, and it is now generally considered that the experiment is no more an experiment, but has become an established fact, and the number of cases referred to it for decision is becoming daily greater. The business community having found out that decisions on disputed points can be had there in a few days which under other circumstances would be in abeyance for months or longer, and that, its proceedings not being published, friendly differences, such as may arise between partners, may be referred to without danger of unwished-for publicity, have shown a disposition to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered to even a greater extent than had been anticipated. All this has been accomplished not only without expense to the city or county, but also without any payment of fees by the parties to the several litigations, no fees having, so far, been charged by the court. Similar courts already exist in France, in Denmark, and other European cities and countries; and it would seem that the system might, with great usefulness and advantage, be extended to every principal trade center in each State of the Union.

THE shipment of pig iron from Georgia to England, to which we have before referred, is a development of industry in a quarter where it is much needed. Georgia is a State rich in natural resources, and instead of buying iron in England, and supplying all her other wants from other sources, is abundantly able to produce within herself nearly all that she consumes. The States that have heretofore been most rampant for free trade were those which had no home manufacturing industries to promote; and their agricultural interests always suffered in proportion to their lack of a home market for what they produced. The moment that factories spring up in a State, and create a local demand for local products, that moment the true prosperity of that State begins. Georgia is not merely able to produce pig iron that she can sell at a small profit, but she is showing herself able, also, to manufacture, upon the spot, a portion of her own cotton [illegible] cotton mills now [illegible] there are doing an [illegible] business. They find a sure and good market for all the cotton goods they can make, and their profits have been so large and so steady that new enterprises are talked of in all directions. There are no large capitalists investing in this line; but companies are readily formed with numerous small subscriptions, and in that way Georgia is learning the lesson of how best to help herself. The State, in a few years, will be dotted over with factories; and when that point is attained, her politicians will find that local industry is a better panacea for local stagnation than all the White League and Ku-Klux organizations that ever were invented.

THE King of Holland gives a warm indorsement to the objects of the International Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, which is to be held the first week of September next, at the Hague. From this fact and other circumstances the coming conference is likely to assume special importance, and the meeting is anticipated with much interest in Europe. It is becoming more and more manifest that the movement is in harmony with the spirit of the age. Its success thus far has exceeded the expectations of those most actively engaged in it. The Boston *Traveller* gives an interesting resume of the labors of the association, from which it appears that it is but a little more than two years since Dr. MILES first went to Europe, to secure the co-operation of leading minds in an endeavor to elaborate an international code. Within that short period an international organization, comprising among its officers and members well-known names of different countries, has been formed. The movement was not designed to be of an official character, but its purpose was to awaken the interest of the people and the governments in the matter of codification and arbitration, and to give expression to existing international sentiment, strengthening it at the same time, and thus by degrees prepare the way for the adoption of a code of public international law, and the establishment of an international tribunal. In this work it seems to find increasing encouragement. The association has from the first received the sympathy of most of the different governments, and the legislative bodies of six important countries have also declared in its favor. In time, doubtless, all the civilized powers will give in their adhesion to its objects, the ultimate result being that which Lord DERBY characterized as an "inestimable blessing—a settled international tribunal, and a settled international law."

DANA, of the New York *Sun*, was one of the most persistent of the lot who howled against what was called the "Poland Gag law," and in representing that that law extended over the whole country, giving the courts of Washington city power to enforce their process in any part of the Union. Judge POLAND, the author of the law, gave it an entirely different construction, and protested that it was a mere local law, conferring no special or extraordinary powers; but DANA and his tribe knew better. It was a law to put a gag upon the press, and was intended to authorize the arrest of editors throughout the country upon charges of libel to be tried in Washington.

A few weeks ago, DANA was served with a summons, in New York, to appear as a witness in a case to be tried in Washington city; whereupon, he rushed into the United States District Court for the district of New York, and asked to be released from obeying the summons, upon the ground that the courts of Washington city have no power to send their process into the city of New York, for service, or outside of the District of Columbia. Judge BLATCHFORD sustained this view, and discharged Mr. DANA; but it is remarkable that a man who has been contending for a year that a certain law gives certain powers, should, as soon as an attempt is made to exercise those powers upon him, set up a plea in court that the law confers no such powers. The plea for Mr. DANA'S discharge, before Judge BLATCHFORD, gave the lie to all the representations of the Poland law made by Mr. DANA himself, and the decision of Judge BLATCHFORD sustains the views of the Poland law which Judge POLAND took of it. The Court, therefore, reversed Mr. DANA'S judgment, on an appeal made from that judgment by Mr. DANA himself!

Faith and Works.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

One of your correspondents takes exception to my letter about the Rev. Augusta Chapin, and assumes that I regard preaching salvation from sin, as "rare" in orthodox churches. So far as that letter is concerned, this is a groundless assumption. The world is not certainly so overstocked with teachers of righteousness that any one should be alarmed because I congratulate it on an addition to the number. Paul himself saw the danger of salvation by Faith, alone, being made a license for sin. The world has seen its practical effects in Romanism, and the way faring man, though a fool, ought to be able to see that Protestantism is far from being free from that reproach.

It is probably not more than a century since there was a school of Protestant divines, who wrote books and preached sermons, to prove that since "there is, now, no condemnation for them that believe," the sins of believers were not as those of other men, being pardoned in advance, and having no account taken of them. It is true that the open declaration of such sentiments is no longer tolerated, but he is a very superficial observer who does not see their leaven working in all orthodox churches.

It is not generally admitted that Christians do not differ from other men in point of business integrity? Does any sane man expect a merchant to tell plain truth about his wares, or a creditor to pay his debts, because he is a member of an orthodox Protestant church? By no means. Such an expectation would be quite as illogical as one that would lead us to take it for granted that Bridget would not steal sugar, for a friend, because she goes every week to confessional.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of orthodox preaching which dwells with much fervor on salvation from sin, but the hinge on which it generally turns is certainly escape from punishment, and the good works most insisted upon are, too often, attendance on ordinances and abstinence from worldy amusements, only this and nothing more. Who can look at the respectable crust in which piety has encased itself and not see that it is composed of regular attendance at public worship, and prayer meeting, and total abstinence from theaters, operas, balls and ballet dances?

Does your average church member hesitate to take advantage of his neighbor's ignorance, or necessity, to drive a sharp bargain? Does he stand aloof from a stock speculation in which widows, orphans and laboring men are to be sacrificed on the alter of Moloch because of his relations to the church? Does a woman hesitate to bring her husband to bankruptcy, and children to beggary, by apeing the follies of those with ten times their income, from a rule of any church? Does she impair her standing in any of them by dragging costly silks and velvets through the mud and up and down the church aisles to a communion table, when it is well known that her husband, is "shinning around town" to meet his notes?

Is the prevailing habit of murdering unborn children, to avoid the cares of parentage, confined to the unconverted? Look, in short, at the want of distinction between saints and sinners, in all, save professions and "religious observances," and tell us the cause of this almost universal effect. Of course the general cause of sin is human depravity; but when that which we have been taught to regard as the divinely appointed agency for the amelioration of this depravity seems to fail so utterly, we must look around for a cause. We shall differ about this, of course, as we must about everything else. I think we have had a very large supply of Faith in our religious teaching, and that the Protestant talk about "salvation by faith" does not materially differ from Popery. Both lie outside of that rule, which says justly, love mercy and walk humbly with God!"

Miss Chapin's creed seems to me quite deficient in leaving out,

"The fear o' hell, that hangman's whip,
To hold the wretch in order."

but her preaching, of Christ as a Saviour from sin, is work that is much needed. No matter how much of that kind of teaching we may have, there is always room for more. The terrors of the law have their appropriate place in preaching, and "Auld Cleuts" may be a very good figure to startle sinners, but I do not believe that fear of the devil ever chased any one into Heaven, any more than I believe that there can be a saving faith that fails to manifest itself in hatred of sin, for its own sake, and in good works. In other words, I am quite faithless about faith, and judge folks entirely by their works.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

P. S. In the burning of our home at Zozonia, on the 12th inst., some letters were lost to which answers were due, and as I have no record of the address of the writers, they will oblige me by sending it to Pittsburgh.

April 24, 1875.

THE Polish press report continued defections among Roman Catholic congregations in Russian Poland, and the adoption by many of them of the Greek Church. The cause is said to be the promulagation of the dogmas of the Immaculate Conception and the infallibility of the Pope. These and other similar incidents call to mind the remark made by the Cardinal Prince Schwazenberg: "This new doctrine will assuredly cause a great falling away from the Catholic Church."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Diphtheria caused forty-two deaths in New York last week.

The imposition of that red cap on Cardinal McCloskey will take place to-day.

How many of those spelling misses have tried to spell their mothers at the washtubs?

Boston has a "Whittier Machine Company." Did it manufacture those Centennial verses?

There are no signs as yet of the opening of navigation between the upper and the lower lakes.

Texas papers believe more cattle will be driven out of Western Texas this year than any previous year.

Archbishop Manning, of England, recently promoted Cardinal, is at the point of death and failing rapidly.

It is now reported that Canada, also, is to have a Cardinal. Better get the Pope over and be done with it.

Alex. Stephens says the next President of the United States is now a journalist. Wrong: We are not eligible.

Now the Kentucky papers are reporting that the bugs and worms are destroying the tobacco beds at a fearful rate.

The next meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers will commence on Tuesday, May 25th, at Dover, N. J.

And now the cows have gone to thieving. A Kentucky bovine "hooked" a baby and carried it off on her horn, the other day.

Mexico proposes to introduce its sugars into our markets, claiming that it is fully equal to the Cuban sugar, if not superior.

The Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias, will meet in Washington, D. C., on the third Tuesday in May.

"The Chipman lode," at Newburyport, Mass., has been sold, to New Yorkers and others, for $1,000,000. Essex's silver shines.

The first negro juryman in Wisconsin was empaneled last week. He was also made foreman of the jury on which he served.

Costly bungling. The annual loss resulting from transfers and transhipments of merchandise in New York is said to be $30,000,000.

"Is Brooklyn a London or Gomorrah?" was the subject of a New York preacher's discourse on Sunday. Betwixt and between, we fancy.

An interesting opinion. Beecher considers Webster the meanest man of his time, "because he lacked the governing sense of morality!"

Baltimore and Ohio Garrett thinks he is on the Presidential line. He will be "switched off" a long while before he realizes his aspirations.

All the ground upon which the city of Covington, Georgia, is built is claimed by a widow named Fretwell. She will probably fret well before she gets it.

The brain is evidently the safest place in which to hit some people. Carruth, the Vineland editor, is getting quite well again, spite of that bullet in his head.

A complimentary dinner is to be given to Carl Schurz in New York to-day. He leaves for Europe to-morrow. The ex Senator is a successful diner-out.

The Russian project to transform war into an exchange of mutual benevolence has been badly hurt by England's objections, and is likely to be abandoned.

The New England shoe and leather industry intends to place itself on a good looting at the Centennial exhibition, and is pegging away industriously to that end.

The statement that the Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Harrisburg, had purchased the East Tennessee and Western North Carolina Railroad, is contradicted by authority.

Several cargoes of Spanish iron ores, suitable for the manufacture of Bessemer pig iron and spiegeleisen, are now on the New York and Philadelphia markets. They came as ballast.

A man who enlisted in the army in 1861, and has since been mourned as dead, has just made his appearance among his family in Stark, Maine. He was greeted as one risen stark from the dead.

Newark, New Jersey, disputes with Brooklyn her title of City of Churches, having 100 with a population of 125,000, while Brooklyn, with a population closely approaching half a million, has only 235. Better not boast, however. It may develop a scandal.

The "Treasury Investigation."

(From the Harrisburg Telegraph.)

We referred a few days ago to the appearance of the "committee" of the House of Representatives at the State Treasury, their request to look at the books, and the ready acquiescence in their wish by the State Treasurer—much to their astonishment and disgust—for they had hoped he would refuse them access to the records, and so furnish them the material for an outcery against the official integrity of Mr. Mackey. Nonplussed by having granted them precisely what they demanded, they "retired for consultation." This consultation yesterday resulted in their reappearance at the office of the State Treasurer with a new demand, and one which somecunning lawyer had assured this "committee" would secure them what they wanted—*a refusal by Mr. Mackey to exhibit his books to these tricky politicians.* Here they were again disappointed, and rendered ridiculous. Mr. Mackey made them welcome, laid his books before them and offered them every aid possible in making their examination. They then produced a clerk to their "committee" as an "expert," and proposed to begin. They were informed that it was impossible to recognize them as a committee at all, and consequently no clerk of theirs could be allowed to rummage through the books of the office, but that the clerical force of the department was at their disposal to aid them in procuring any information they desired *as members of the House of Representatives*, having a right to be informed on any matters they desired to know of the management of the State finances.

They declined this offer, and are again out "for consultation." What new trick they will get some political shyster to devise to secure the much desired refusal by the State Treasurer, in their demands remains to be seen. The proofs are patent now to all men, that this "committee" want nothing but a decent pretext to assert that they have been unable to perform the duties assigned them, by reason of obstructions placed in their way by the State Treasurer. The *Patriot* this morning makes that charge in the very teeth of the truth, for they were offered every aid and facility for prosecuting their inquiry. The only point of difference between the financial officer and these gentlemen is, that he declines to recognize them as a committee of the General Assembly having any authority to investigate his official acts, because they are but a Romp committee, appointed by one House only. That point, it will be instantly seen, is not material to an investigation. For the State Treasurer waives the right to refuse to be pestered by these men on that ground, and distinctly recognizes them as entitled to examine his books, *as members of the Legislature*. If they desire information, therefore, they are free to enter upon and procure it at will. But if information and discovery is *not* their desire, but forcing recognition of themselves as a committee of the General Assembly is their whole object, then they will fail to carry their point.

Everybody in Pennsylvania KNOWS that this precious committee is not appointed to make an examination and then an honest report. This was clearly and dexterously extracted from them during the interview yesterday. Mr. Mackey requested them to agree that on the conclusion of their examination of the condition of the Treasury they would unite in signing a statement to be published for the general information of the people, the whole case—giving the full result of their researches; visiting the fullest condemnation on him and the management of the finances under his administration if the facts warranted that; and vindicating him from the charges so ostentatiously made of corruption if the facts showed hisinnocence of those charges. This PLAIN DECLINED—for that purpose was, by that declination, made clear that this smelling "committee" is not appointed to examine the Treasury, but to vilify its management, and so make, if possible, party capital out of simulated fears that the finances are mismanaged. Nothing can be clearer than the proof furnished by this stupid "committee" of their design. They affect to believe that something is wrong in the Treasury. To show up that wrong, they say, only requires that they see the books. The books and clerical aid of undoubted capacity are given them. And they refuse to go on! They seem to think their resolution as a committee is important. We beg to assure them that the important matter is to *examine*. And they must either go to work and examine, or report, or the whole proceeding will work damage to their party. For the only thing the American people most intensely despise is pretense and cowardice. Wherefore, the pretended fear that the Treasury management is corrupt, and a cowardly fear to examine and prove its condition, *when it is thrown open to them for that purpose*, will injure the Democratic party much more than it will hurt the Republicans.

Gentlemen of the "committee!" You are in a work where you run a great chance of getting dirty. And the only way you can keep the slime from fastening to you is to imitate the pebble in the sea: keep stirring around. The Treasury is open to you. Go on!

The test case involving the question which of the two nations is responsible for the losses occasioned by the sacking of Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, will soon come up before the American and Mexican Claims Commission.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SECRETS OF THE SANCTUM. An Inside View of an Editor's Life. By A. F. Hill, author of "Our Boys," etc. Published by Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a degree of uniqueness about this book that will help to supply the curious with a knowledge of editorial life—rather the inner workings of a newspaper office. While there are many things presented bearing upon an editor's life, it is more a reproduction of reportorial reminiscences than the former. Those who are acquainted with the round of duties connected with a daily paper, or a well conducted weekly, will hugely enjoy this book. The author seems to have had large experience as a reporter, and at leading centers, where the discipline was sharp and exacting. There is a sprightly vein of humor, rather of the rollicking type, which makes the reading fascinating. The "craft" ought to get the book and outsiders should have a copy to see an inner view of editorial life.

ALICE BRAND. A Romance of the Capital, By A. G. Riddle, author of "The Portrait," etc. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

In this volume we have pictured scenes and events, as well as the characteristics of certain public men at the capital. While it does not descend to personal abuse and hold up to ridicule by name public men, yet the portraits in some cases are vivid enough to be understood who are meant, and the wiles of woman are presented in no very endearing manner. The author wields a facile pen and there is a dashing vein running through it. It shows the hidden influence of woman in affairs at Washington, and the schemes used by designing men to obtain power and political ascendancy. The story is high toned and sprightly.

POPULAR SCIENCE LIBRARY.—Health: A Handbook for Households and Schools. By Edward Smith, M. D., F. R. S. LL. B. (University of London.) Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Under this title the Appletons propose to issue a series of neat and attractive books, at the uniform price of one dollar each, that shall bring modern scientific knowledge within the reach of all classes of readers. The scope of the "Popular Science Library" will take a wide range of thought and treat scientific subjects from a liberal standpoint. The idea is a good one and the series is well named, and no doubt we shall have science thereby popularized. This volume is written in unprofessional form and free from technical terms, making the subject plain to a child. It gives instruction regarding food, clothing, exercise, sleep, cleanliness, air, ventilation, the mind, the special senses, &c. A considerable part of the book treats of food. The author has a fine reputation, as the work amply demonstrates. We venture to suggest that the series be purely scientific, and not on religious questions.

THE RAINBOW CREED. A Story of the Times. Published by William F. Gill & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is an attempt to show up the hypocrisy that prevails in the pulpits and pews of some churches, and some of the portraits represent certain divines in Boston of the "Rainbow Creed" school. The author is said to be a young Scotchman, and the aim is to satirize worthy Unitarian ministers. There is a lack of unity in the construction of the work, and while there are many things to commend, in some respects it is faulty. We give a specimen paragraph: "The Rainbow Creed! the Rainbow Creed! O, reader, don't you find it a clear definition there-of? Of course. But we are going to knock the universe into a cocked hat for your particular benefit. So leave that splendid phenomenon among the mysteries of the skies, and trust to your ingenuity to discover what we mean." We suppose that "splendid phenomenon" means universe or rainbow creed! The book is classed as belonging to "Gill's Home Novels."

THE SPECTRE LOVER. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Including stories by her sister, Mrs. F. H. Baden, author of the "Bride's Secret," etc. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

"The Spectre Lover" is regarded as one of Mrs. Southworth's best stories, and is in keeping with the leading characteristics of the popular author's style The stories of Mrs. Baden, her sister, are short, varied, and of a glowing type, and no doubt will be read by many with relish.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. Its Origin, and an Account of its Progress down to the death of Lord Raglan. By Alexander William Kinglake. Volume 3. Battle of Inkerman. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

It will be remembered by those who have read the previous volumes, that the French and English landed at Eupatona, September, 1854, and shortly afterward the battle of Alma was fought. Five days afterward the British took Balaklava, and in November the battle of Balaklava and Inkerman, took place. In August, 1855, the battle of Tchernaya was the last aggressive act of the Russians, when shortly the Malakoff and Redan were taken and the allies withdrew after doing much damage. The previous volumes dwelt largely on the causes of the war and the movements of the forces. This volume is chiefly devoted to the battle of Inkerman. The war had much significance, and it had much to do with the posture of Napoleon at home. It is thought many of the lesser battles during our late civil war were more than equal to Inkerman and Balaklava combined. Mr. Kinglake has performed a signal service in the interest of history by his careful preparation of this work. It is if anything too minute, except to those intimately interested.

EARTH'S MORNING; or, Thoughts on Genesis. By Horatius Bonar, D.D. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Reference is made in the preface of this work to the fact that the book of Genesis has been a fruitful theme of discussion. Science and history have combined to lead us back to it. Dr. Bonar does not aim at controversy, but an exposition of this the first book of the Bible and religion. He declares he aims at exposition wholly "to investigate the meaning of each verse and word; that having done so, the exact revelation of God in these may be brought out, and the spiritual truth evolved." The work is devotional, suggestive and expository, and exhibits a broad catholic view of the points at issue. The copious foot notes materially help the reader and increases the value of the book. It is a fine specimen of Dr. Bonar's sweet spiritual style is chaste, and full of sturdy thoughts.

OAKRIDGE: An Old Time Story. By J. Emerson Smith. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

It is unnecessary to attempt a description of the plot of this story—rather a story within a story. The central character, Oakridge, meets with a remarkable hermit in a hut at the base of a mountain, who ventures to intrust him with a manuscript, which forms the staple of this novel. Without having any remarkable features as a romance, it will be enjoyable to multitudes. Many of the characters are well drawn and represent scenes in every-day life. No doubt it will be widely read. It is handsomely printed.

THE DISCARDED WIFE. By Mrs. Eliza A. Dupuy. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

This lady is certainly a popular writer, as her books have had an extensive run. Her writings are strongly marked, style fluent and natural, and, to use another's expression, she has the "happy faculty of delineation and description, and a just conception of the possible and the probable; ever avoiding vulgarity of sentiment or expression," and in the interest of virtue and morality.

THE EXPEDIENCY of an Irredeemable Paper Currency; or Abridgement of the Chapters on Money and Credit, by John Stuart Mill. The object of this pamphlet is to give Mill's view on finance, and is intended to throw light on the financial questions now agitating the country.

OUR CURRENCY: What It Is and What It should Be, by John G. Drew. His theory is that greenbacks, convertible into bonds, at about 3.65 interest, would be the best money in the world. We undersand Mr. Drew is a Granger, high up in office. These pamphlets are printed by H. L. Hinton, New York, and are for sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., city.

THE GLACIAL EPOCH OF OUR GLOBE. By Alexander Braun.

THE POPULATION OF AN APPLE TREE. By A. S. Packard, Jr. Published by Estes & Lauriet, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The first named is a capital number of the "Half-hour Recreations in Popular Science," as the title would indicate. The latter gives a rich account of the species of insects which prey upon the apple tree. Each number twenty-five cents.

PERSONAL.

A soft-headed youth residing in Sangamon county, Illinois, has gone melancholy mad for love of Bessie Turner, brought on by reading her evidence in the Beecher trial.

A five-year-old girl of New Orleans had her hair cut a few days ago, and was seen digging a hole in the garden, and on being asked what she was doing, said: "I am planting this hair to make a little child grow." Cute, wasn't it?

George W. Woodward, ex-Chief Justice of this State, was so captivated with the excavations of Pompeii during a recent visit that he literally camped on the ground, having slept all night at the Hotel Diomede that he might rise early the next day.

A young man who had been discharged from employment in a Boston railroad office applied to be reinstated, the other day, and was told that his request would be granted, if he would get married. The officials immediately forgot the matter, but the young man soon returned with a girl, a justice of the peace united them on the spot, and he was restored to his position.

A sad fate hangs impending over that unfortunate Bohemian, John Hay. In an ungarded moment he threw himself away on one of Amasa Stone's two daughters, and his father-in-law's wealth bids fair to ruin him as a literary man, and istaking all the ambition for work out of him. Amasa owns a magnificent palace in Cleveland, and he proposes to bring his poor but talented son-in-law to his side. The gossips say that negotiations are on foot for purchasing the Cleveland *Herald* and placing Hay at the head of it.

Jane Grey Swisshelm, in a recent letter to the *Woman's Journal*, says the women of Central Pennsylvania marry at from sixteen to eighteen and at once begin to add to the population. She adds: "From that age until forty-five they average a baby every two years and a half—that is if they live so long. They seldom trouble a doctor about so small a matter as a birth, but some one of their number, who never saw a medical college but has furnished her quota, attends to mother and child, and death or serious mishap at such times is a rare occurrence."

At the Lexington celebration Major Wood, an octogenarian, decorated his house with an American and English flag blended, to show that the countries were united now. A party of roughs went to the house in the evening to tear down the English flag, when the Major took an old Tower musket and walking out of the house, said: "Fellows, I am aware of your mission. The first man of you that lays a hand on that flag or offers it the least indignity, is a dead man!" There was a pause. "Right about! march! begone!" added the grim old major, and the crowd went.

THE fac-simile of Gen. F. E. Spinner's complicated autograph has been fixed to no less than 1,760,000,000 of circulating notes of various denominations, varying from a three cent shinplaster up to a thousand dollar bill, during the past thirteen years. If the worthy General had written uninterruptedly ten hours every day, Sundays excepted, during the thirteen years, producing twenty signatures per minute on the average, he would have attached his actual signature to no more than 48,828,000 notes. At the same rate it would take him more than 468 years to write his name on all the notes that bear the strange device known as Spinner's autograph.

The press is a great moral engine. A Western paper threatens to publish a list of the names of those who go a-fishing on the Lord's day and fail to send him a string of trout. Perch and suckers have too many bones in them to allow him to forget his moral obligation.

A Self-Advertising Remedy.

There are certain proprietary articles that advertise themselves. Among those are Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It may be truly said of this excellent remedy for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, and antidote to malaria that the contents of every bottle is an advertisement, since its good effects so decidedly and promptly evince themselves as invariably to elicit favorable comment from those who use it. This is particularly true in rural neighborhoods invaded by chills and fever, and other types of malaria, for which it is a recognized specific. Such disorders being epidemic, the question, "What is the best remedy and safeguard?" naturally presents itself to everybody in this vicinity, and is made the subject of general inquiry. A family benefitted by the Bitters communicates the fact to the neighbors, who in turn become patrons of the great remedy, and proclaim its efficacy. This explains why it has become the most popular of American household medicines, and why its popularity is continually on the increase.

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The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increase, yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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STEEL CASTINGS,

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We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, and of Great Strength. Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Hammered or Forged Like Steel. Send for Circular.

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

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CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL,

CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,

BILLET, SLABS, PLATES and SHEARED AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,

SPRING, TIRE AND BOILER PLATES,

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TIMOTHY PEERLESS and PEACHBLOWS.

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Rates as low as any other First-Class Line.

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HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

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Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

Bank of Discount and Deposit.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

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Collections made on all the principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

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ESTABLISHED 1855.

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BANKERS,

No. 56 Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other Investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, April 26, 1875.

We begin the week without any materially increased activity in the money market. Notwithstanding the allegations on the part of many financiers that the resumption of the operations of the mills would throw a large volume of iron paper upon the market, such does not appear to be the case. The paper thus far offered at the bank boards has been the product of *bona fide* sales, and has been taken with an avidity which precludes any discrimination as to rates, by the reason that the concessions if any have been toward the seller and the dealings have been kept strictly confidential in order that the charge of favoritism might not be preferred against the banks. Iron houses can and do make some of the very best accommodation paper that is ever offered in this market, but their needs do not appear sufficient for its manufacture at present. To be sure, we have seen recently paper drawn by Pittsburgh iron houses to their own order, given for raw material in the East, which is the usual manner of making paper of this character, offered in this market at very fair rates, but there is a chronic disposition on the part of our bankers to buy single name notes, and these have found but a limited sale with us, even if they have sold at all, which we suspect not to have been the case except in occasional instances.

—Call moneys are still freely offering at almost any rate to those who will pledge first-class securities as collateral, but bankers are as rigid in their inspection of the collaterals as they have heretofore been in that of the notes, and values are not so much taken into consideration as availability. That is to say, no matter how valuable a stock or security might be, which was offered as pledge, yet if it could not be shown that it would readily find a purchaser if forfeited, lenders would decline to accept it as security for any temporary advance, lest changing circumstances should compel them to become the owners.

—Mortgages are still asked after in amounts both large and small, rural property being for the most part tabooed. Not that loans are not made quite frequently upon naked ground in and near the outskirts of the city, but the margin on which they are made is much larger than that expected on improved city property, from which an annual rental may reasonably be looked for.

—Few of the bank stocks are moving, the majority of such transactions as do occur being made upon private terms. Under date of April 19, 1875, the Comptroller of the Currency advises, that by a recent decision the "currency sixes are receivable as security for circulating notes issued to the national banks."

The currency sixes were issued from 1865 to 1869, and have thirty years to run from that time; therefore their average time to maturity is twenty-two years. They are very valuable for banking purposes.

The following figures will show that a bank can afford to pay 13S for the six per cent. currency bonds, and in twenty-two years will realize sufficient to reduce the cost of their bonds to par, and receive, beside, seven per cent. per annum on the original investment.

100,000 U. S. 6 per cent. currency bonds, at 13S....	$138,000 00
One year's interest on $100,000 bonds.....	$6,000 00
One year's interest on $38,000 circulation, at 7 per cent.....	6,360 60
	$12,300 00
Less tax and expenses on circulation, say one per cent.....	900 00
Net revenue from bonds and circulation for one year.....	11,400 00
Net revenue from bonds and circulation for twenty-two years.....	250,800 00
Deduct premium on bonds....	38,000 00
	$212,800 00
Twenty-two years' interest at 7 per cent., on $138,000.....	212,520 00

Or, supposing the currency sixes can be bought at not over 125, the result in twenty-two years, as above, would leave the bonds costing but 66 70-100, after returning the premium paid and seven per cent. interest on the original investment of $125,000.

The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16, Sixth street:

April 26, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½	113½
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	125½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1862	119	.....	119	.....	119	.....
5-20's, 1864	120½	.....	120½	.....	120½	.....
5-20's, 1865	123	.....	123	.....	123	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	122	.....	122	.....	122	.....
5-20's, 1867	123½	.....	123½	.....	123½	.....
5-20's, 1868, registered	123½	.....	123½	.....	123½	.....
10-40's	113½	.....	113½	.....	113½	.....
10-40's, coupon	113½	.....	113½	.....	113½	.....
Currency 6's	124½	.....	124½	.....	124½	.....
Pacific Mail	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Western Union Tel	77¾	77¾	78	77¾	77¾	77¾
Ft. Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Panama	103	103	103	103	103	103
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....
Wells-Fargo Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	59¾	.....
United States Express	.....	60	.....	.....	60	.....
New York Central	102½	.....	102¾	.....	102¾	.....
Erie	31¾	31¾	.....	31¾	.....	32
Michigan Central	78	.....	.....	.....	79	.....
Chicago & Northwestern	47½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	.....	105	104	.....	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	.....	93½	.....	.....	93¾	.....
Chicago & Northw'n	42¾	42¾	.....	.....	41¾	41¾
Chicago & Rock Island	.....	107	.....	.....	108½	108
St. Paul, common	.....	.....	.....	.....	30¾	30¾
Do preferred	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	.....
Wabash	16½	16½	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Fort Wayne	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	94
Ohio & Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	.....	27½	.....
Toledo, Wabash & W.	.....	76½	76¾	77¾	76½	77¾
Harlem	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Joe.	.....	.....	.....	25¾	25¾	.....
C. C. & I. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	98
Terre Haute	6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee, new	.....	.....	69	.....	69	.....
Tennessee, old	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....
South Carolinas, July	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	50¾	.....
Reading	55	55¼
Philadelphia & N. Jersey	129¼	130
Oil Creek, sales	10	.....
Lehigh Valley	65	65¼
Allegheny Valley	95	.....
Central Trans. Co	44	.....
Pa. C. and Nat. Ls. im. b	73¼	.....

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 26, 1875.

There was a tolerably active market for general merchandise to-day, the wonted degree of activity being noted in flour, provisions and grocery circles. Grain was also in better inquiry, and the session at the Chamber of Commerce was more fully attended than for some weeks past, although transactions were slight, for corn there seemed to be a slightly easier feeling, while oats were firm. The lumber market is depressed and dull with liberal arrivals by rail, and a large stock in rafts on the Allegheny river. The dry goods, boots and shoes and general merchandise and wholesale and jobbing movements were liberal. Values were generally steady, and while we revise our quotations in many respects, no marked changes of value are notable.

We append the following articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	935	Apples, bbls	131
Cheese, tons	30	Potatoes, bbls	1,000
Lard, tcs	133	Oats, bus	3,300
Butter, pkgs	82	Bacon, tcs	552
Hides, pcs	1,000	Hay, bales	200

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are for car lots, on track.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There was a rather better attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and considerable interest was felt in the market, although transactions are light and confined only to immediate wants. Wheat is firm, with but little doing. From nearly all points, reports of extensive damage to the winter wheat crop continues to come in, but this is regarded by most of the dealers here as considerably exaggerated. We continue our quotations, with the statement that there are no offerings in the market. April $1 39@$1 40 for choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 38@1 39 per bushel; extra Michigan white $1 37@1 38; Ohio and Pennsylvania white do $1 35@1 37½; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 18@1 20. Corn was a shade easier in price, and we have sold 10,000 bushels at 58c. On "Change offerings were made at 58c in elevator. We quote mixed at 57@57½c; yellow at 58@58½c; high mixed, 58@58½c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 60@62c for high mixed; 60@62c mixed. The large increase of receipts of corn at Chicago have exercised some effect on the market here, but it is felt generally known, however, that a considerable part of this increase is due to the fact that a large amount of corn has been taken out of elevator there, and reinspected as old corn. The receipts have received doubtless, but this course has swelled the receipts to the remarkable degree noted on the Chamber of Commerce list, and the quality is not of that grade. On this point the Chicago *Tribune* says: "It is intimated that a considerable quantity of the new corn received has been put through cars and run back for reinspection, and that this fact at once explains the large increase in the receipts found in big enough lots of rejected noted on the bulletin board. It seems that the inspectors found a good deal of the new corn was put in store in the winter with just enough of dampness in the kernel to prevent it from being really dry, and that dampness has not worked out. Hence corn now in store is reinspected as rejected, though of fine quality. Oats were firm and some holders asked higher prices, but no high figures. Rye is declining in the Western cities, and the low rates of freight are also operating very strongly against the shipment of bulk oats to this city, while the advanced prices here have interested many of the dealers from local points. Consequently a very large proportion of the receipts for the past few days have been sold for the East. Sales at 50c per bushel for white; 49@50c for mixed. Barley is quiet and unchanged. Buckwheat is generally easier, though quotably unchanged at $1 15@1 20 per bushel. Bonding sales of corn and oats have been made, but no quotations here given.

FLOUR—The market is active and firm, but prices are unchanged. The reports of a short crop of wheat has strengthened the market for flour, and it is difficult to get quite as much as the wheat market. The following are the wholesale prices of the local dealers: Superfine, $4 50@5 00; extra, $5 00@5 50; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat do $6 75; white do $7 00@7 50; fancy do $8 00@8 50. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are strong and advanced, as follows: Spring wheat extra, $6 50@7 00; Minnesota do, $7 00@7 50; Wisconsin do, $7 00@7 50; Minnesota patent, $8 00@8 50; Ohio winter extra family flour $6 00; Graham flour $5 75@6 00; selling flour, in 5-B packages, $7 25 per barrel; buckwheat flour, $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

HAY—With decreased receipts the market is firmer, and tends upward. We quote prime timothy, $18@19; mixed, $16@17; loose wholesale and jobbing movements were liberal. Values were generally steady, and while we revise our quotations in many respects, no marked changes of value are notable.

MILL FEED—The receipts are liberal. Bran is steady at $1 20@1 25 per cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30; mixed feed at $1 30@1 35; chop feed at $1 35@1 45 per cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The supply of choice is limited and the market for that grade is firm. We quote at $3 @3 50 per barrel for choice; $2 50@3 00 for medium grades are in little request and nominal at $2 00@2 50 for prime; common at $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—There is a dull market, and prices remain nominal, at 7@8c per gallon, in kegs, for prime; 5@6c for common.

BEANS—The demand is slow, and the market is weak. We quote at $1 80@1 90 per bushel; $1 90@2 00 bushel; medium at $1 85@1 90; fair to good at $1 80@1 85.

BUTTER—Choice yellow is still in limited stock and firm. Medium grades are in oversupply and weak. We quote at 30@32c for new dairy gilt-edged at 33@35c; choice rolls 30@32c; medium and ordinary grades are dull and are comparatively worthless; quotable at 18@20c.

BEESWAX—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 30@32c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way at 32@35c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—There continues to be an improving demand for the light stocks in jobbing lots, and prices are firm. Quotations are unchanged at 12½@13c for Ohio factory. New York Goshen 17@17½c; Sweitzer 16@16c ₱ lb. Limburger dull at 12@14c.

EGGS—The market is unchanged with a liberal supply. We quote at 15@16c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh.

HOMINY—The market rules at $1 50 ₱ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 55@60c; for renovated, 45@50c; mixed, 30@35c.

MINCE MEAT—Is quoted at 10c ₱ lb in a jobbing way.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c ₱ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 11@12c; maple syrup in quantity sells at retail at $1 00@1 10 ₱ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in barrels 96c@$1 00. The stock of maple sweets is liberal, and the market is quiet.

POTATOES—The demand was active and prices ruled firm. We quote at 90c@$1 10 ₱ bushel for peachblows from store; Peerless $1 05 ₱ bushel; other grades 95c@$1 00 ₱ bushel. Sales on track are active at 90c@$1 00 ₱ bushel for peachblows, and 90@95c for Peerless.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 6@6¾c ₱ lb; dried blackberries are easy at 9@10c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8@8½c ₱ lb for choice halves; money is in large supply at 2@3c ₱ lb for quarters. The peach crop is reported poor. Pickles are quoted at $9 00 ₱ barrel; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is scarce and in demand; quotable at $7 50@8 25 ₱ bushel in a jobbing way. Timothy seed quiet at $2 00@2 20 in round lots; $2 25@2 30 in a jobbing way. Flax seed is scarce, and no stock is offering; quoted nominally at $1 90@2 00; orchard grass seed is quoted at $3 00 ₱ bushel; blue grass, $2 30; red-top do $2 50. Onion sets are in demand at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 12c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

WOOL—The market is quiet and prices are nominal at 45@50c for prime; inferior 10@12c.

Provisions.

The market is steady at slightly easier though not materially modified prices. We revise our quotations as follows:

BACON—Market strong. We quote shoulders at 5½c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 6¾c.

HAMS—We quote plain sugar cured new at 14c ₱ lb; canvassed sugar cured smoked-hams at 14c ₱ lb; do canvassed 15c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16c; do canvassed 17c; dried beef—sugar cured 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ₱ dozen $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is firm. We quote at $24 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—With decreased receipts the market is firmer, and tends upward. We quote prime kettle rendered at 10½@11c; prime steam 10½@10½c; refined to the trade 11@11½c; in 3-lb cadies, 12c; in 5-lb cans do, 12½c; in 3-lb pails do, 13½c; in 5-lb do, 13½c; in 6-lb do, 14c.

LARD OIL—We note sale extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 22@1 25 ₱ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales at 8½c ₱ lb for choice, and 7½c for medium.

COUNTRY BACON—Commission merchants quote prices of country cured meats as follows: Hams 14@16c; shoulders 9@10½c; sides 11½@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, April 27, 1875.

The oil market yesterday was at about the average stage of activity, with prices steady at previous quotations for crude, and refined somewhat lower in price. The small bulks of refiners' combination does not seem as yet to influence the market very powerfully either in getting higher prices for refined or procuring the supplies of crude at lower figures.

We quote United at wells at $1 32½@1 35; Union do $1 32½; outside lines $1 29½@1 30; immediate shipment $1 57½@1 60. Sales at Parkers were only 6,000 barrels, and at other points 2,500 barrels.

REFINED.

The Eastern markets were a little lower and the export demand was light, the general prevalence of which condition is probably due in a measure to the fact that Baltimore is taking a considerable share of the export trade away from New York and Philadelphia. Here the market was easy and prices had a slightly downward tendency. We quote at 11½@11¾c for standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad track; 11¾@11¾c on the Connellsville track.

NEW YORK—Refined is quoted at 12½@12¾c for prompt delivery; 14@14¼c for May.

PHILADELPHIA—Spot refined is quoted at 12¾@13¾c; 14@14¼c for May delivery.

BALTIMORE—Refined for spot and early delivery rules at 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARGES

are dull and unchanged at $1 25@1 30 for city; $1 12@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, April 26.—The *Courier* says: The customary dullness pervaded the market until in the afternoon, when a reaction for the better took place and prices approached about 2½@3c. United and Union opened at $1 33½, and sold down to $1 30. At the close the feeling was strong for these lines at $1 33½@1 35. Sales:

500 bbls, Upper road, spot	$1 60
500 bbls, Upper road, spot	1 57½
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 60
500 bbls, Oil City, spot	1 60
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 33½
1,000 bbls, river district, United, at wells	1 33½
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	1 30
1,000 bbls, river district, Union, at wells	1 30
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 57½
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	1 60

NEW YORK, April 26, closing 3S.—The market is dull in nearly a nominal condition. Reporters are holding off, not withstanding slightly easier prices are made in sympathy with the creek. Crude in bulk is quoted at 12¾@12¾c. Refined at 13¾@13¾c for prompt delivery; 14@14¼c for May 15th, and 14¾@15c by May 30th; cases at 19½@21½c; naphtha at 10c. In Philadelphia refined is quoted at 13¾@13¾c for prompt delivery, and 14¼c for May. At Baltimore refined is at 13¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Market steady; standard white 13¾@13¾c; crude 6¾c; cases 18½c; no sales; no quotations.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 26.—Market quiet and firm at $3 15@$3 60.

OIL CITY, April 26.—Market quiet at 61 62¾.

REFINED OIL Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, April 26, 1875.

Shipper	Consignee.
Stevenson	Central O W
Lockhart & F	Bellefont & W
Logan	Standard O W
Greer	Liona O W

STOCKS.

Canton	20
W. U. Tel	77¾
Quicksilver	19¾
Atlantic & Pacific	26¾
Adams Express	103
Wells-Fargo Ex	89
American Express	61
U. S. Express	57½
Pacific Mail	49¾
New York Central	102¾
Erie	30½
Do preferred	49
Harlem	131¼
Do preferred	125
Mich. Central	73
Cleveland & Pitts	93¾
Northwestern	41¾
Do preferred	54
Rock Island	107½
N. J. Central	115

St. Paul	30¾
Do preferred	56¾
Ft. Wayne	94¾
Terre Haute	6¾
Do preferred	20
Chicago & Alton	106¾
Do preferred	108
Ohio & Mississippi	27¼
Panama	104½
Illinois Central	105
Union Pacific	93¾
Central Pacific bds	102½
Union Pacific bds	100½
Del. & Lack	113½
Bankers' Bills	488

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	125½
5-20's, 1862	119
5-20's, 1864	120½
5-20's, 1865	123
5-20's, 1865, new	121½
5-20's, 1867	123½
5-20's, 1868	123½
10-40's	113½
New 5's	113½
Currency 6's	124½

STATE BONDS.

Virginia, old	34
Carolina, old	29½
N. Carolina, new	19

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 26, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 spring $1 01¾@1 02; No. 2, fresh, $1 02; regular $1 01¾; spot $1 02¾; seller May; $1 01¾; seller June; No. 3, 96@96½c; rejected 90c. Corn—Demand and prices quiet but advanced; No. 2 mix

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } Room 23, First National Bank, } PITTSBURGH, PA., April 26, 1875. }

Time.	Bar.	Th'r	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.197	40	73	W.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P.M.	30.059	62	26	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.129	49	75	W.	Gentle	L't rain.

Mean barometer.....30.13 Highest thermom. 64
Mean thermometer....46 Lowest thermom. 39

The South Side Affray.

At last accounts the miner, Martin Ammann, who was so brutally beaten on Saturday evening at a South Side saloon, was still living, but there are no hopes of his ultimate recovery.

Charles Huffman, who is alleged to have been one of the three participants in the attack, surrendered himself yesterday, and is now in jail with his comrade, Fischbach, awaiting a hearing.

Cruelty to Animals.

In answer to a request from some humane citizen, Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, visited the coal works opposite Braddocks-borough, on the Monongahela river, yesterday. He found four mules suffering terribly from sore shoulders and sides, and yet compelled to work in hauling cars. The agent ordered them out and the owner of the works agreed to meet the agent at Squire Donley's office this afternoon.

Allegheny Death Rate.

The deaths occurring in Allegheny during the week ending Saturday, 24th inst., are reported by Dr. Cole, Health Physician, at eighteen. The causes of death were as follows: Typhoid fever, 1; consultus, 1; general debility, 2; croup, 1; premature birth, 1; still-born, 2; phthisis pulmonalis, 4; pneumonia, 1; syphilis congenital, 1; carcinoma uteri, 1; unknown, 2; convulsions, 1. Males, 9; females, 9. Whites, 15; colored, 3.

The Late Rev. Wm. Preston.

A committee of the Vestry of St. Andrews' church, which left on the noon train yesterday, arrived with the remains of the late Dr. Preston in the early train this morning in company with a committee from the church of which he was the pastor at Bedford. The remains were escorted to St. Andrew's church, where the body will rest until the hour of the funeral, 2 P. M. Wednesday, and may be visited by the friends of the deceased.

Grace Memorial Church.

A lecture and musical entertainment for the benefit of Grace Memorial Church, Arthurs street, will be given on Tuesday evening next. Mons. Paul Gaston, A. M., has consented to deliver his lecture on the life, character and heroism of Toussaint L'Ouverture, the Liberator of St. Domingo, in which a concert will be given by the choir of the church, assisted by Prof. S. A. Neale, Ella T. Neale, Maud Lowell, Cynnie Brown and Mr. John E. Russell.

The Thirty-Third Street Bridge.

As noted in the proceedings of Select Council, Mr. Harrison presented a memorial, signed by about one hundred citizens of the Thirteenth ward, in relation to the Thirty-third street Ludge matter. After reciting the contract entered into between the Pennsylvania Railroad and the city, the document says: "The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having failed and neglected to comply with the requirements of said contract, now we, the citizens and property holders in the locality, respectfully request that your honorable bodies will repeal so much of said ordinance or amendments as conflicts with the construction of said bridge on the line of Thirty-third street proper, and ask that a committee be appointed from the Committee on Streets to confer with the Thirty-third Street Committee and a committee of the citizens to examine and inquire into the propriety of such change being made in the location of said grades."

Triduum at the Passionist Monastery.

Yesterday there was opened at the Passionist Monastery (South Side) the devotion known as the Triduum, which consists of a service held during three days. The occasion was observed as the anniversary and in honor of St. Paul of the Cross. At ten o'clock A. M. Solemn High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Ferdinand Wolf, O. S. B., from the Benedictine Monastery, Latrobe, with Rev. Fathers Bernard and Lambert, of the Passionists, as deacon and sub-deacon, respectively. In the sanctuary were the Fathers Nilus (the Superior), Anthony, Angelo, Thomas, Gabriel and Frederick. Rev. Father S. Ferris, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, East Liberty, preached a beautiful panegyric on St. Paul. The elegant chapel was thronged with the faithful. Prof. Comitti presided at the organ and conducted the choral portion of the service. At two o'clock today and to-morrow there will be solemn mass. Rev. Father Treacy, of St. Bridget's, and Very Rev. Father Hickey, of the Cathedral, will preach-ing the panegyrics, respectively, in the order named. On Wednesday morning Right Rev. Bishop Domenec will pontificate. The event creates quite a st r in Catholic circles.

A Hospital for Incurables.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Feeling that the object to which we wish to call your attention is a most worthy one, we ask you to give the following a place in your paper:

The commodious building of "Sheltering Arms," just at Wyandotte, is now larger than our immediate necessities demand, our present need of money, together with the desire to extend our usefulness, has led us to set apart a few rooms as a "Hospital for Incurables" such as suffering from cancer, consumption, epilepsy and similar diseases. It is well known that there is not an institution of this kind in this vicinity, if indeed, in the State, and surely there are numbers of suffering ones, in these two large cities, in cheerless, damp, ill-ventilated rooms, unalleviated by loving attentions or good wishes fexcept, perhaps, that these days may be shortened by who would rush with delight their removal to our Home. The pure air of the country, the bright, cheery rooms, the kindness and counsel of our good matron, and the ministering attentions of our girls whom we are trying to reform, might serve to lessen pain, and even enjoy that peace and comfort which all so earnestly desire, and these last days may even be their best days. To cover the expense that may be incurred by them, the sum of three dollars per week must be paid in advance. Church and society organizations, or individuals can make application to the Receiving Committee, Mrs. George H. Thurston, 16 Cliff street, Pittsburgh, and Mrs. W. P. Logan, 285 Ridge avenue, Allegheny.

Look up your suffering, incurable poor, and provide them with a pleasant retreat till the storm of life is o'erpast. A nobler charity could not be found.

By order of the Board.

MRS. F. R. BEYNON, President.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The other day, at the Lexington-Concord centennial celebration, the branches of the Southern palm were interlaced with those of the hardy New England pine—and that was right and proper. For the thing of prime importance in the nation, now, is friendliness and peace. The material prosperity of the country; the hope for the removal of ignorance and prejudice—patriotism, philanthropy and religion, all cry out for peace. An admission from the Southern people that what they staked in the war is lost forever, is the sole condition exacted of the conquered by the conquerors. It can accept nothing less than this, but it asks nothing more.

This is the noble meaning and significance which inheres in the realistic drama of the "Color Grand," presented at the Opera House last night to a large and exceedingly appreciative audience, who went away reluctantly at the final drop of the curtain, wishing that there were far more. It is not a dramatic stint and suggestion of a portion of the manifold sacrifices, endurance, conflicts, suffering and overcomings which marked the history of those solemn and scarlet days of war. The Confederate element enters into and interlards the composition of the plot, and perhaps the dramatic artist depicted the fighting rebel character a little too base. There are few, perhaps none, who have sunk so low as to be without the pale of human sympathy, or, at least of human pity, which is pretty nearly the same thing.

But apart from this, the play was admirably mounted, and—in addition to the central character, *Dick Blagdon*, which received impersonated by the famous dialect comedian, Mr. Charley Collins—was reinforced by the entire strength of the company, every member of which seemed to have put his or her heart thoroughly into the play. We have not space to particularize, but it may be said that Miss Cassie Troy, Mrs. and Miss Baker, Messrs. Price, Egbert, Graham, Cummings, Hicks and Owen, acquitted themselves with great merit and desert. Then, too, the numerous *tableaux* were exceedingly fine, and their silent appeal to the old battle-time memories, hopes and dreams of the soldier portion of the audience, brought involuntary tears to many eyes.

Not the least interesting portions of the performance were the tactical and manualistic exercises of the "Henti Zouaves," who appeared very prominently in the rehearsals during the development of the play, and the admirable precision of their evolutions and the almost perfect unity of movement in musket drill, deservedly elicited unbounded applause.

The same drama will be repeated during the week, and if you want to enjoy yourself thoroughly, go and see it.

Library Hall—J. L. Toole.

A rather small audience last evening greeted the opening performance of Mr. J. L. Toole's second engagement here. Probably the unfavorable appearance of the evening operated to prevent such a house as the merits and fame of the actor deserved. What it lacked in numbers, however, it made up in hearty appreciation of the numerous and telling points of the great comedian and the liberal applause with which these points were always greeted.

The play of the evening, "Uncle Dick's Darling," is a very pretty play written expressly for Mr. Toole by H. J. Byron. The leading part, *Dick Dolland*, as given by Mr. Toole, is a most amusing one, at the same time touching, compound of eccentricities and sentiment. Mr. Toole's creation of the character, set off as it is by the somewhat sombre character of the secondary plot, has a most powerful effect, and cannot fail to always elicit the strongest expressions of admiration, as was of course the case last evening. The support in this piece was excellent. Miss Rachel Noah's *Mary* and Mr. Westland's *Joe* being especially noticeable for faithful and judicious presentations of those pleasant characters.

The afterpiece, in which Mr. Toole presented to the audience Dickens' immortal "Artful Dodger," was the subject of much merriment to all who heard it. As adapted, the play is utterly without plot or story, and the support in it is but a peg for adding anything to the attractions of the piece, but Mr. Toole's wonderful portrayture of the London thief and Dickensian guard, and the remarkable specimens of song which accompanied the character, more than made up for all deficiencies.

To-night Mr. Toole will appear as *Caleb Plummer* in "The Cricket on the Hearth," and will, we hope, have such a house as the play and the actor both deserve.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There was a large crowd at Trimble's, last night, to see the new company. The Praeger Family demonstrated their capacities in the way of pleasing, and gained immense applause. All the other artists appearing also came in for their fair share of the demonstrations of popular approval. The Zanfretta pantomime troupe largely increased during their performance of oddly named "Popsey-Wopsey," which is as funny as there is any call for. The same bill will be repeated to-night.

Germania Concert.

The next of the series of musical matinees by the Germania Orchestra is announced for Friday afternoon, at Library Hall. Full particulars as to programme, etc., may be found in the advertising columns.

(From the CHICAGO TIMES, April 24.)

INDIGNANT PITTSBURGHERS.

They Suffer by the Unjust Discrimination of the Fort Wayne Railroad—But the Baltimore and Ohio Helps Them Out on Western Freights—For Which it is Likely to Reap a Permanent Benefit from their Good Will.

The freight discrimination against Pittsburgh by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad is still an absorbing topic of conversation among the merchants of that city, and from present indications, it would seem the latter are in a fair way of accomplishing their ends ere the war inaugurated is brought to a close. The merchants have a powerful ally in John Garrett, whose new road from Chicago is now reaping a harvest from the dissatisfied merchants. The Baltimore and Ohio have put their car into the quarrel with the determination of pushing the Fort Wayne officials to one side and with a view of retaining the patronage already acquired. It is well known that the Baltimore and Ohio's new road from Chicago to Pittsburgh is to-day carrying hundreds of tons of freight, and though their road between the points mentioned is eight hundred and seventy-seven miles to the Fort Wayne four hundred and sixty-nine, yet they are transporting freight at five dollars per car less than the Pennsylvania Company, with but the trifling difference of one day more occupied in its transit.

* * * * *

From the tenor of the remarks of the Pittsburgh merchants it would seem they are in earnest and bent on working a reform in this matter of freight discrimination. Meanwhile the officials of the Baltimore and Ohio are in that city perfecting their arrangements, and making a strong effort to hold such patronage they have secured. What the result will be cannot at the present time be determined, but it would seem as though those smarting under the monopoly whip of the Fort Wayne Railroad will not give in easily now that they are out in earnest and have such a staunch backer as old John Garrett. There must be a knocking on the part of the Pennsylvania Company to do the latter thing with the Pittsburgh merchants, or else if they are dilatory in the matter the Baltimore and Ohio, who now hold the winning card, will be loth to surrender it, or even allow it for one moment out of its clutches.

THE CLARK-McCULLY CASE.

Conclusion of Mr. Clark's Cross-examination—Hon. Edgar Cowan on the Stand, etc.

At the opening of Judge Stowe's Court yesterday, Mr. Hampton proceeded with the cross-examination of Robert D. Clark, plaintiff in the case of Clark vs. Frew and others.

MR. CLARK CROSS-EXAMINED.

I cannot tell the day of the week or the day of the month on which I drew up this paper. It was some time between Saturday and Monday; I went to Greensburg on no other business than to see Mr. Cowan about this paper; I told him not to tell Lockhart & Frew about it; I had counsel in this city; Mr. Acheson had been acting as counsel for me; the interview in the telegraph office couldn't have lasted longer than ten minutes; from that time Mr. McCully signed this paper until his death, I never mentioned the matter to a single person; don't recollect just what took me to the market house; we were there about a quarter of an hour; that is the first time he ever saw the paper; I told him about Edgar Cowan having it upstairs; he me long it, and about me cutting out the names; then he told me to get up a paper and insert the sum of $75,000; he then wrote it himself with his spectacles on; on Wednesday when it was signed, I was not in the market house, and said to him that I had the paper ready; he took it and went into the Diamond Savings bank, where he read it and signed it.

The witness said that he never asked Mr. McCully for a sum of money; never tried to borrow any from him on security; didn't know he had much in the bank; the first person he shouted the paper to was Mr. Acheson; the next day after his death; then to John Scott; then to Messrs. McClurkan; he showed one o'clock in the morning when Mr. Acheson saw it; about twelve o'clock when Mr. Scott saw it; on the Monday following he showed it to Mr. McClurkan; Mr. Acheson had told him to show it to three parties who could prove the signature, and, then take it to Major Frew; he showed it to Mr. McCully, J., a few minutes after Mr. McClurkan saw it; the witness was at the house of Mr. McCully on the day of his death, but not on the day of his burial.

EDGAR COWAN'S TESTIMONY.

Edgar Cowan, sworn—Have practiced law at Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, for twenty-two years; have known Robert D. Clark some fifteen or twenty years; he lived at Greensburg once; he married there and removed to Pittsburgh for some time; he at one time was a client of mine; he consulted me about a suit against Mr. Marshall, about some foundry business; he sometimes consulted me about business outside the county (paper shown); he came to me for advice, and made a statement which led to the preparation of this paper by me; the names ent out are Robert D. Clark and, I think, Mr. McCully's; Mr. Clark made two statements to me: one was an hypothetical statement, on which I did not prepare the paper. The defense here objected to this line of testimony, and it was excluded.

Mr. Cowan stated that he told Mr. Clark what he understood to be the law, that it was not necessary to have two witnesses to sign the signature, but that the signature could be proven.

Cross-examined—The paper was written some considerable time before Mr. McCully's death; he left Winona some time in August; could not say whether it was one, two or three days.

Major Frew was then called and examined as to the estate of Mr. McCully. The witness said that he was the executor of the estate now in real property. His recollection was that the appraised value of the real estate amounted to between $400,000 and $500,000; the property ward: remonstrance against the same; from the Humane Society, for the erection of water troughs for the use of animals; ordinance to prohibit the throwing of brick, stone, etc., on the streets; sheet-iron, etc., in the streets; petition for gas lamp on the corner of Virginia alley and Twelfth street, Sixth ward; petition for gas lamp; damages caused by the grading of Fifth avenue; for gas lamp on Fortieth street; resolution for a lamp on Main, Forty-third ward, Seventeenth ward, and one on Forty-fourth street, near the engine house; remonstrance against the proposed location of Hillman street, Thirty-second ward.

STREETS, ALLEYS, ETC.

The following business from the Street Committee was presented by the chairman, Mr. Thompson: Ordinance opening Ella street, from Oneida street, Third ward, to Shaler line, Thirty-fifth ward; passed. Ordinance repealing an ordinance for opening School alley; passed.

Communication now referred to the Select Council chamber, to meet the other branch in joint session to elect three Fire Commissioners and a member of the Board of Health.

At the close of the joint session Common Council again organized, with Mr. Dashiell in the chair. Street Committee was resumed, as follows: Ordinance for a 20-inch pipe sewer on Stevenson street; passed. Mr. Miller, Ordinance for paving and curbing Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river, South Side; passed.

Mr. Fulton, Resolution to permit the owners of the St. Charles Hotel to erect a balcony; passed. Also, petition for repairing Wood street; referred to Street Committee. Also, report of Viewers on damages caused by grading Forty-second street; laid over. Also, report of Viewers on opening Second avenue from Cross street to railroad crossing at Glenwood; approved.

Mr. Aull, from the Survey Committee, presented the following business: An ordinance establishing grade of Arlington avenue, between Mount Pleasant and Lincoln avenues; passed. Ordinance establishing grade of Miller street, from Spring to Ridge streets; passed. Ordinance establishing grade of Spring street, Twenty-first ward; passed. Ordinance locating Spruce street, from Virginia avenue to Granview avenue, South Side; referred back for correction. Devlin's plan of lots, in the Sixteenth ward; approved.

Mr. Thompson, from the Police Committee reported the expenses for March (published heretofore). Received and filed.

Mr. Rolfe, from the Monongahely Wharf Committee, presented a report of the receipts and expenditures for March (published heretofore). Received and filed.

Mr. Fox, from the Printing Committee, presented a report of the expenditures for March, also, of contracts lets; all of which has been published. Received and filed.

Mr. Seibert—Petition for grading and paving Union alley, Seventeenth ward; referred.

Mr. Aull—Resolution authorizing the Street Committee to remove stones belonging to the city, loaned on private property in Manchester; passed. Also, a resolution authorizing the Pan Handle Railroad Company to build a retaining wall on Penn avenue; passed. Also, a horse fell and was killed some time ago. Postponed from last meeting entered Council on an ordinance on the same subject.

Mr. Nesbit—An ordinance for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Brownsville and Washington avenues; referred.

Mr. Shaltenbrand—Resolution instructing the Gas Committee to replace the gas-light removed from the corner of Forty-second street and Penn avenue, by the grading of the avenue; referred to Gas Committee.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The business from Select Council was taken up, in all of which Common Council concurred.

Mr. Seibert—Resolution instructing the Building Inspector to notify parties who are erecting a large frame building, for an oil refinery, on the Allegheny river, in the rear of Forty-third street, Seventeenth ward, to suspend work until they get proper authority from Councils for the erection of said building. Passed.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This branch was called to order at 2:15, President Negley in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions, resolutions, etc., were presented and properly referred: Petition for grading Sandusky street; for gas lamps on the west side of Locust street, Sixth ward; Blackmore, for abatement of assessments; for a sewer on Sewickley street, Twenty-fifth ward; remonstrance against the same; from the Humane Society, for the erection of water troughs for the use of animals; ordinance to prohibit the throwing of brick, stone, tin cans, ashes, sheet-iron, etc., in the streets; petition for gas lamp on the corner of Virginia alley and Twelfth street, Sixth ward; petition for gas lamp; damages caused by the grading of Fifth avenue; for gas lamp on Fortieth street; resolution for a lamp on Main, Forty-third ward, Seventeenth ward, and one on Forty-fourth street, near the engine house; remonstrance against the proposed location of Hillman street, Thirty-second ward.

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Adjourned.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting—Re election of Three Members of the Board of Fire Commissioners—Vacancy on the Board of Health Filled—The Point Bridge—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon. There was a crowded lobby, drawn to the joint session at which three members of the Board of Fire Commissioners were elected.

SELECT BRANCH.

At the opening of the session, in the absence of Dr. Gross, President, John Shipton, Esq., was called to the chair. Subsequently Dr. Gross appeared and took his seat.

The Chair read a communication from George W. Wilson, Esq., President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, announcing the expiration, in May, of the terms of Messrs. Alex. Pitcairn; John Larimer and Thomas A. Pender, members of the Board.

On motion of Mr. Aiken, it was decided to go into joint session at once, for an election to fill the vacancies.

BOARD OF HEALTH VACANCY.

Common Council promptly responded to the call, and the joint session was assembled in the select chamber. President Gross announced that an election would first be held to fill the vacancy in the Board of Health, caused by the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless. For the vacancy Messrs. Thomas S. Mitchell and Dr. C. D. Burgher were nominated. As it required 58 votes to elect, two ballots were rendered necessary, as follows:

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.
Mitchell	54	59
Burgher	59	58

Mr. Mitchell was declared duly elected.

RE-ELECTION OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The election of three members of the Board of Fire Commissioners was declared next in order, and the following nominations were made: Messrs. Alex. Pitcairn, John Larimer, Thomas A. Pender, H. B. Miller, J. J. Albeitz, W. D. Wesley and Thos. Smith.

A ballot was then had and before it was announced it was understood that Mr. Pender had just enough votes (59) to re-elect, and the other retiring Commissioners, Messrs. Larimer and Pitcairn, were but few behind. Changes of votes were then promptly made, and the ballot was announced as follows:

Pitcairn	60	Miller
Larimer	59	Albeitz
Pender	59	West
		Smith

Messrs. Pitcairn, Larimer and Pender were declared duly elected for the ensuing term of three years.

The joint session then adjourned and Select Council proceeded with the regular order of business.

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. Braun, a communication from the Board of Health recommending an important sanitary measure the construction of a public sewer on Stevenson street.

Referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. Herron, petition for the opening and widening of Sassafras alley; referred.

Petition for sewer on Bedford avenue. Referred.

Mr. Darlington called up the ordinance regarding the Point bridge company in the matter of the approaches at the north end, and after slight changes it was passed.

The resignation of Bernard Rafferty, late member from the Fifth ward, was presented, accepted and the Mayor was, by resolution, requested to call an election to fill the vacancy.

Remonstrance against a sewer on Washington avenue; referred.

Resolution requesting an opinion from the City Solicitor in the Jeremy-Mowrey Seventh ward election case; referred to Solicitor.

Ordinance establishing grade of Lake street. Referred back to Survey Committee.

Resolution to lay down gas pipe on Allegheny wharf. Referred.

Mr. Weldon, petition to provide seats in the lobby; city Property Committee.

Mr. Harrison—Memorial relative to Thirty-third street; referred.

Also, communication relative to the completion of the new water works.

Mr. Chislett—Remonstrance against a wooden building in the Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Petition for opening St. Clair street. Referred.

ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

A communication from the Association of Civil Engineers asking use of Select Council chamber for meetings. Accepted and request granted.

Reports were received from several committees giving the expenditures for the past month. Accepted.

Mr. Shipton, from the Gas Committee presented a resolution for the construction of 10 of street lamps at places already reported. Passed.

THE ALLEGHENY WHARF.

Mr. Holliday, from the Allegheny Wharf Committee, in answer to order from Select Council made at last meeting, presented a report covering their action in the matter of the settlement with A. W. Mellon, late lessee at the Point.

Mr. Braun objected to the report and asked that action upon it be suspended for the present.

After some discussion the motion of Mr. Braun to postpone was defeated, and the action of the committee was approved.

Mr. Breed, from the Road Committee, presented the following:

An ordinance increasing the width of the sidewalks on Short avenue from six to eight feet. Passed finally.

Also, a resolution authorizing the property owners to construct a crossing on Short avenue, at Fifth avenue under the supervision of the Road Committee and without expense to the city. Adopted.

Also, a resolution instructing the City Engineer to examine the paving being done on Bedford avenue and order better work, if required.

Adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

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Communication now referred to the Select Council chamber, to meet the other branch in joint session to elect three Fire Commissioners and a member of the Board of Health.

At the close of the joint session Common Council again organized, with Mr. Dashiell in the chair. Street Committee was resumed, as follows: Ordinance for a 20-inch pipe sewer on Stevenson street; passed. Mr. Miller, Ordinance for paving and curbing Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river, South Side; passed.

Mr. Fulton, Resolution to permit the owners of the St. Charles Hotel to erect a balcony; passed. Also, petition for repairing Wood street; referred to Street Committee. Also, report of Viewers on damages caused by grading Forty-second street; laid over. Also, report of Viewers on opening Second avenue from Cross street to railroad crossing at Glenwood; approved.

Mr. Aull, from the Survey Committee, presented the following business: An ordinance establishing grade of Arlington avenue, between Mount Pleasant and Lincoln avenues; passed. Ordinance establishing grade of Miller street, from Spring to Ridge streets; passed. Ordinance establishing grade of Spring street, Twenty-first ward; passed. Ordinance locating Spruce street, from Virginia avenue to Granview avenue, South Side; referred back for correction. Devlin's plan of lots, in the Sixteenth ward; approved.

Mr. Thompson, from the Police Committee reported the expenses for March (published heretofore). Received and filed.

Mr. Rolfe, from the Monongahely Wharf Committee, presented a report of the receipts and expenditures for March (published heretofore). Received and filed.

Mr. Fox, from the Printing Committee, presented a report of the expenditures for March, also, of contracts lets; all of which has been published. Received and filed.

Mr. Seibert—Petition for grading and paving Union alley, Seventeenth ward; referred.

Mr. Aull—Resolution authorizing the Street Committee to remove stones belonging to the city, loaned on private property in Manchester; passed. Also, a resolution authorizing the Pan Handle Railroad Company to build a retaining wall on Penn avenue; passed. Also, a horse fell and was killed some time ago. Postponed from last meeting entered Council on an ordinance on the same subject.

Mr. Nesbit—An ordinance for the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Brownsville and Washington avenues; referred.

Mr. Shaltenbrand—Resolution instructing the Gas Committee to replace the gas-light removed from the corner of Forty-second street and Penn avenue, by the grading of the avenue; referred to Gas Committee.

SELECT COUNCIL BUSINESS.

The business from Select Council was taken up, in all of which Common Council concurred.

Mr. Seibert—Resolution instructing the Building Inspector to notify parties who are erecting a large frame building, for an oil refinery, on the Allegheny river, in the rear of Forty-third street, Seventeenth ward, to suspend work until they get proper authority from Councils for the erection of said building. Passed.

Adjourned.

THE LEETONIA HOMICIDE.

Arrest of the Supposed Perpetrator—Particulars of the Murder.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we stated that a dispatch had been received setting forth that a man named Elisha Davidson had been murdered at Leetonia, Ohio, on Saturday night, and that the murderer had not been apprehended. The following special dispatch, received yesterday, from East Liverpool, Ohio, announces the arrest of the supposed murderer:

Mr. Welch, one of the policemen at this place, arrested a man this forenoon, who is supposed to be the murderer of Elisha Davidson, of Leetonia. He is about twenty-five years of age, was dressed in light blue dress coat and dark pants, light cap; wears number five boots; is five feet seven inches in height; weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds, face clean shaved; left thumb and finger lacerated, have apparently been bitten, as they show plainly the mark of teeth. He claims to have no knowledge of the murder but seems somewhat reticent. Mr. Welch has received orders to take him to Leetonia on the first train.

PARTICULARS OF THE MURDER.

The following details of the murder have been received:

The deceased was an old and esteemed citizen of Leetonia. About half-past five o'clock Saturday evening Mr. Davidson was in the act of putting down a carpet, when a man, supposed to be named Mead, who had gained access to the room immediately struck him on the head with a piece of iron ore. Davidson's skull was crushed by the blow, but notwithstanding he was lying unconscious, the fiend continued beating him about the head and body with his murderous implement until he thought he had so far as is known succeeded in finding only about thirty dollars in money and some valuable papers, which he carried off. The victim of the assault was supposed to have had considerable money at his house.

Some neighbors heard the first screams uttered by the old man, but as they were not repeated, they paid no further attention to the circumstance until the assailant was observed in the act of leaving the house. They immediately went into the building and found the old man weltering in his blood. They gave the alarm, and then started in pursuit of the supposed perpetrator, who had taken a southerly direction. The two men in pursuit discovered traces of the fleeing murderer, and soon caught sight of him. They were unarmed, however, and when the fugitive drew a navy revolver and threatened to shoot them if they attempted to arrest him, they fell back on the range. The search was continued all night, and seems to have been kept up until the accused was taken into custody, as above detailed.

ALLEGHENY STREETS.

Meeting of the Street Committee—Estimate of Cost of the Proposed Washington Street Viaduct, Etc., Etc.

The Street Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. There was not a quorum present, and the proceedings were of an informal character. The only business before the meeting was the petition for lighting Washington street by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

The City Engineer and the engineers of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company submitted estimates of the cost of work for the proposed Washington street viaduct, over the bridge at Fifteenth street, and the intersection of Washington and Sedgwick streets, sixty-four feet wide and fifty-four feet clear between the curbs, as follows: Bridge at Fifteenth street from Bidwell to Juniata, along the railroad, and to raise the houses in the vicinity, and the expenses connected with the same. The estimates are as follows:

Grading, street crossings, and sewerage, $22,363 73; ten per cent. for contingencies, etc., $2,236 37; bridging intersection, $5,880; ten per cent. for contingencies, $2,360; for houses and parts of lots to be purchased for the improvement, $18,000; no reason is given as to the cost of the improvement, $30,545. Total estimate of cost, $84,285.

A remonstrance against the proposed improvement, signed by a number of property owners, was presented.

Mr. Cochran presented a plan for bridging Bidwell street, and the location and construction of the railroad property, in anticipation of Bidwell street eventually becoming one of the great thoroughfares of the city, extending from the Eleventh ward and the territory beyond.

The plan was referred to the City Engineer and the railroad engineers.

The matter of erecting gates on certain streets crossed by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, as required by ordinances, was brought up.

Mr. Layng, of the railroad company, was present, and stated that as soon as the company was ready to put the gates in position, requiring the erection of the gates, they were ready to comply with its requirements.

There was a discussion of the question as to the best method of avoiding railroad accidents in the city, upon which Mr. Layng stated that the opinion that there was not as much danger of accidents where trains ran at high speed as at a slow speed. They propose to have trains running at a rate which enabled small boys to get on for a ride, and stated that it was always in such cases that accidents occurred. When trains were permitted to run at a rate which prevented persons from getting on or off, and when while in motion there was not so much danger of accidents.

After a further informal discussion the committee adjourned.

THE LADIES' BIBLE SOCIETY.

Annual Reports—Election of Officers.

We have been favored with copies of the annual reports of the officers of the Ladies' Bible Society for the year 1874, from which we take the following:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

In treasury at last annual meeting, April, 1874	$ 590 31
Donations from Managers	1,707 67
Special collection for charity	23 25
Collection anniversary sermon	76 21
Bibles sold	1,000 00
Fines	13 05
Interest on bank account	11 12
Total	$3,097 22

CONTRA.

To Bible readers' salaries	$ 715 00
Charity	23 25
Bills for Bibles and Testaments	2,358 97
Total	$ 780 50
April, 1875, remaining	316 72

OFFICERS.

President—Mrs. Felix R. Brunot.
Vice Presidents—Mrs. E. Swift.
Secretary—Mrs. C. A. Ousley.
Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. R. S. Hays.
Treasurer—Mrs. Rev. E. P. Swift.
Librarian—Miss M. Horton.
Managers—Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Dr. Sproull, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. A. Patterson, Mrs. Wm. Cooper, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Banks, Miss Shaw, Mrs. Dr. Kennedy, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. R. S. Miller, Mrs. Dr. Miller, Miss M. Bryan, Miss Portland, Mrs. Jessie Martin, Mrs. McCord, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Cooper, Mrs. Esther Blakely, Mrs. O. O. Phillips, Mrs. L. H. Eaton, Honorary—Mrs. Jamison, Miss E. Sproull, and Mrs. Spratt.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Meeting of Ministers—Arrangements Made.

A number of ministers of the two cities met yesterday morning for the purpose of making arrangements for the National Temperance Convention to be held in Pittsburgh on the 12th day of May.

Rev. W. H. Andrews, D.D., was appointed chairman, and Revs. G. K. Ormond, D.D., and E. E. Swift were made secretaries.

A committee, consisting of Revs. Miller, Moore, Easton, Melhorn and Humphreys, was appointed to report business.

After a brief absence they reported, and after a statement by Mr. T. H. Rabe, the Second Presbyterian church, Allegheny, Dr. Swift was chosen as the place for the convention, if it can be secured.

Rev. E. E. Swift was chosen to make the address of welcome, and a committee of reception was appointed, consisting of Messrs. T. H. Rabe, W. T. Jackson, C. Yeager, Revs. B. F. Woodside, Sands and Jennings. Another meeting is to be held at the same place on next Monday, at the same time, when three ministers will be appointed to make special addresses at the coming convention.

Adjourned.

A Proposition About the New Water Works.

In our report of the proceedings of Select Council reference is made to the presentation of a communication relative to the completion of the new water works, which was referred to the Water Committee. The pa